

INF 5490 RF MEMS

L12: RF MEMS induktanser

Innhold

- Typiske trekk ved MEMS induktanser
- Ulike typer induktanser
 - **Horisontalplan** induktanser
 - Effekt av ulike realiseringer
 - Ekte **spoler** (solenoider)
- Modellering
- Hvordan øke ytelse (Q, L, f_{\max})
- Eleverte induktanser
- Induktor-banker

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Hva er en induktor?

- En komponent med interaksjon mellom magnetisk og elektrisk fluks
 - magnetfelt \leftrightarrow strøm
- To sentrale lover
 - Faradays lov
 - Varierende **magnetfelt** induserer **strøm**
 - Amperes lov
 - **Strøm** som flyter setter opp **magnetfelt**

Faradays lov

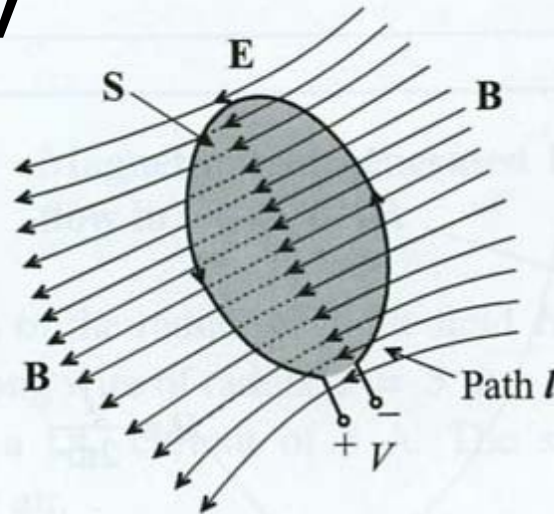


Figure 2-15 The time rate of change of the magnetic flux density induces a voltage.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

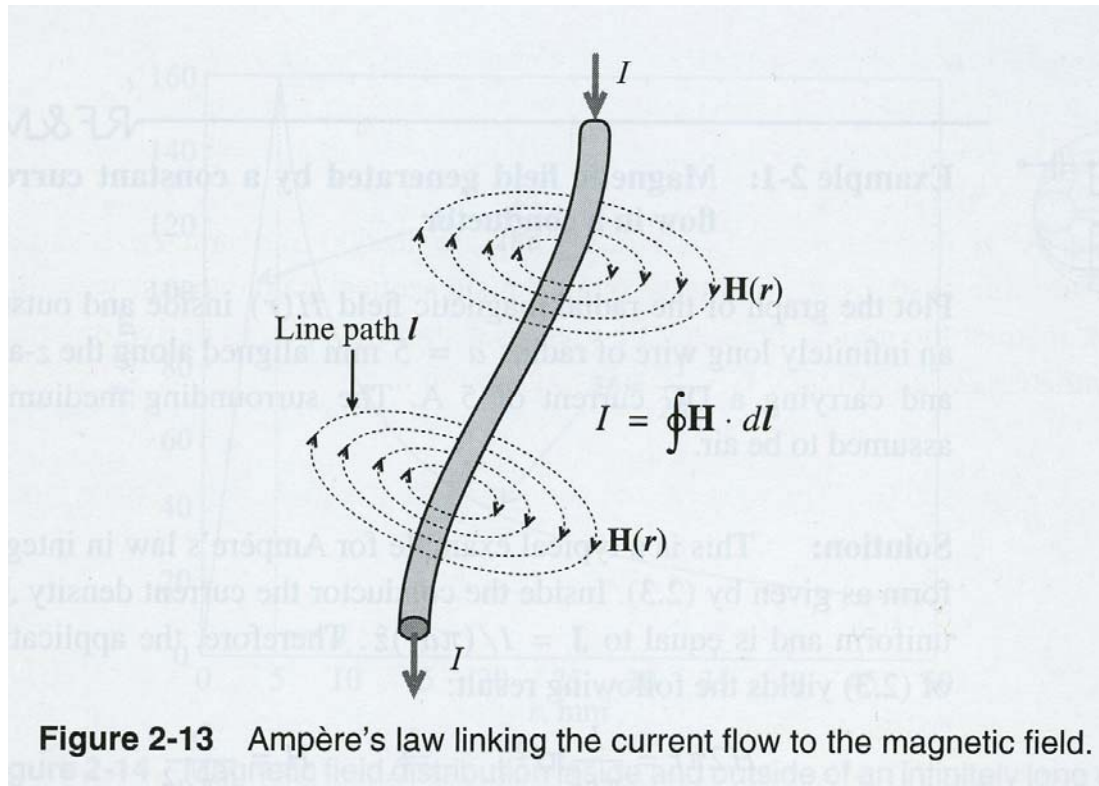
\vec{B} = magnetisk flukso-tetthet

$$\vec{B} = \mu \cdot \vec{H}$$

μ = permeabilitet = $\mu_0 \cdot \mu_r$

\vec{H} = magnet felt

Ampere's law



$$I = \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

Induktor: underlagt **Faraday/Amperes lover**

- Strømindring i induktor →
- Endring i magnetfelt (Amperes lov) →
- Elektrisk felt induseres (Faradays lov) →
- Det induserte elektriske feltet motvirker ytterligere endringer i strømmen (Lenz lov)

Induktans

- Realiseres som **spole**
 - Flere vindinger benyttes for å øke flukstetthet
 - Kan gi stor induktans, L , på lite areal
 - $V=L \, di/dt$

Bidrag til induktans

- **Selv-induktans** fra egen vinding
- **Mutual induktans** fra nabo-vindinger
 - Gjensidig kobling mellom nabo-linjer
- Total induktans er summen av selvinduktans og gjensidig induktans fra nabo-elementer
 - I noen elementer går strømmen i samme retning, i andre motsatt

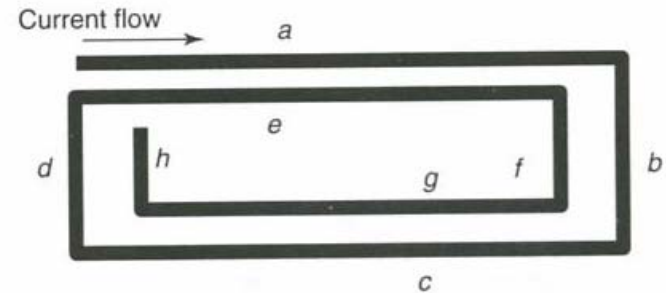


Figure 4.2 Spiral inductor and the effect of current flow in nearby segments

Dagens status

- Standard **CMOS, SiGe-teknologi** har vist seg å gi gode resultater
 - F.eks. $Q = 12-18 @ 2 \text{ GHz}$, $16-22 @ 6 \text{ GHz}$ (2003)
- Grunner til at IC-komponenter har økt i ytelse
 - Optimalisering av **induktor-geometri** vha. gode CAD-verktøy
 - Benytte substrater med høy **resistivitet**, 10-2000 ohm-cm, noe som reduserer "eddy currents" -tap under induktoren (= magnetisk induserte strømmer)
 - Benytte **tykke metall-lag** av gull benyttes, 3 μm på 3-6 μm oksyd over substratet

Muligheter for RF MEMS induktanser?

- Mikromaskinerte induktanser bør ha bedre egenskaper enn dagens CMOS-induktanser
 - Ha høyere Q-verdi
 - Bedre enn $Q = 10-20$ @ 1-6 GHz
 - **$Q > 30$** : MEMS gir muligheter for høye Q-verdier!
 - Bør være CMOS kompatibel
 - F.eks. post CMOS prosessering

Anvendelser for RF MEMS induktorer

- Erstatnings-komponenter i
 - Lav-støy oscillatorer
 - Forsterkere med høy forsterkning
 - On-chip matching-nettverk
 - Impedans-transformere
 - Integrerte LC-filtre
- Ingen mikromaskinerte induktanser er ennå et kommersielt produkt

Ulike typer RF MEMS induktorer

- To-dimensjonale (**planare**) induktorer
- Tre-dimensjonale induktorer, **solenoider**
- Kun **fast-verdi** induktorer realiseres
 - Ingen praktisk implementasjon av tunbare eksisterer
- Realisering av **induktor-banker**
 - Mange induktanser med faste, høye Q-verdier
 - I kombinasjon med kontakt-svitsjer

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Planare induktorer, generelt

- Realisert i et plan
- Laget ved et enkelt metall-lag som er etset ut
- Induktor hviler på et dielektrisk substrat
- Tap i induktor pga.
 - Endelig konduktivitet i metallet
 - Tykkelse bør være 3-4x "skin-depth"
 - Tap i dielektrisk substrat
- Areal-begrensning
 - Total linjelengde bør være vesentlig mindre enn bølgelengden
 - Gir derved neglisjerbart faseskift i signalet

Ulike planare geometrier

- Enkle **linje-seksjoner**
 - Har lav induktans-verdi, nH
- **Meandere**
 - Kobling ved negativ mutual induktans
- **Spiral-induktorer**
 - Høyere L, høyere Q
 - Den indre vindingen tilkobles ved
 - Wire bonding
 - Eget struktur-lag
 - Flip-chip-metoder

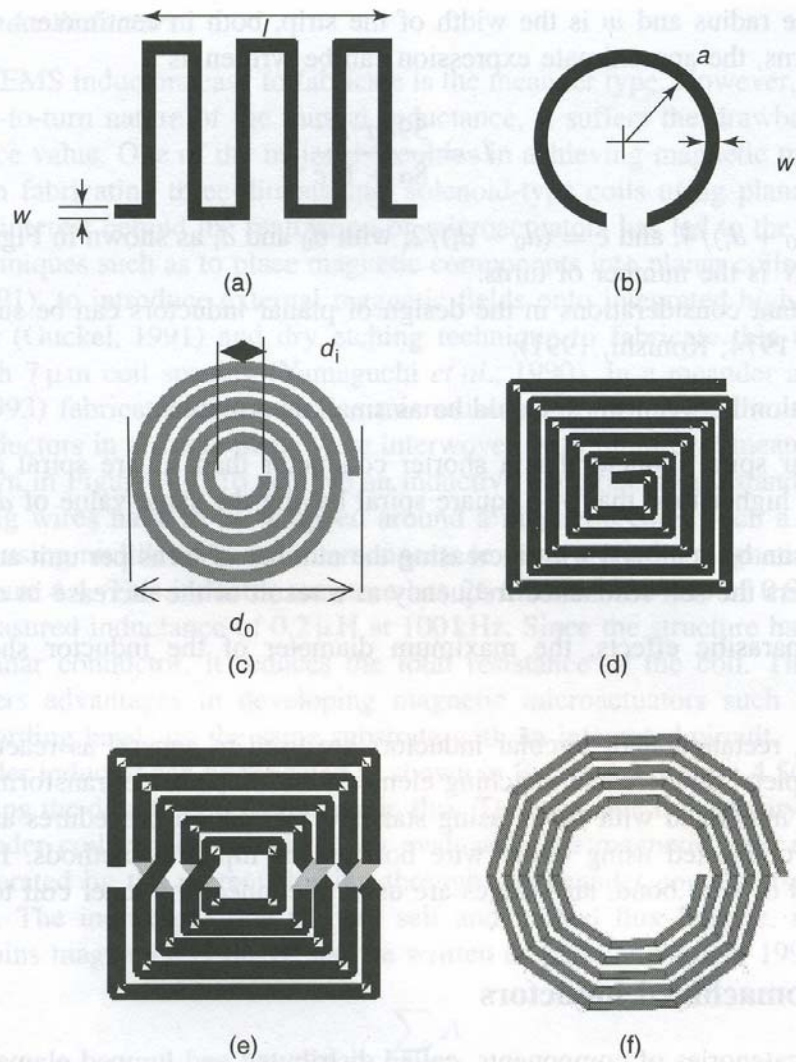


Figure 4.3 Schematic diagram of common planar inductors: (a) meander; (b) loop; (c) circular spiral; (d) square spiral; (e) symmetric spiral; (f) polygon spiral

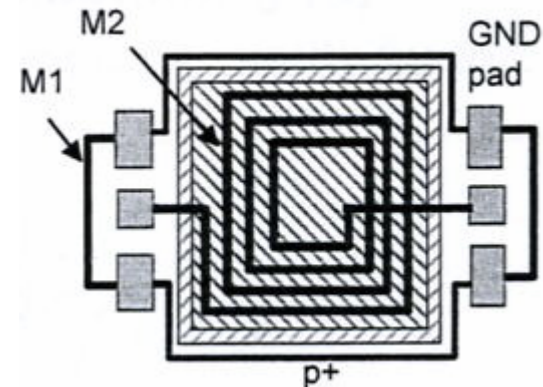
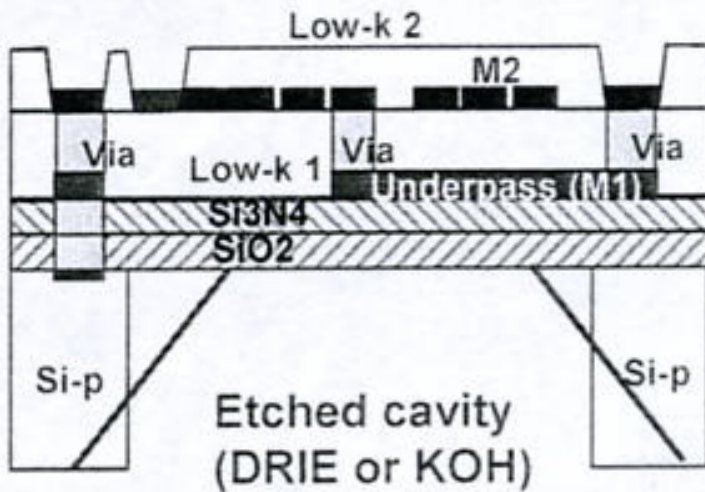
Viktige design-parametre (fig. 4.3)

- Avstanden mellom linjene er kritisk
- Sirkulær spiral har en kortere leder-lengde enn en kvadratisk spiral
 - Q er ca. 10% høyere med samme "diameter", d_0
- Høyere Q kan oppnås ved å øke antall vindinger pr. arealenhet
 - Selvresonans-frekvensen blir lavere pga økning i kapasitansen
- For å unngå parasitt-effekter, bør maks. diameter til induktoren være mindre enn $\lambda/30$

Eksempel: Tykk kobber/polyimid horizontal-plan induktor

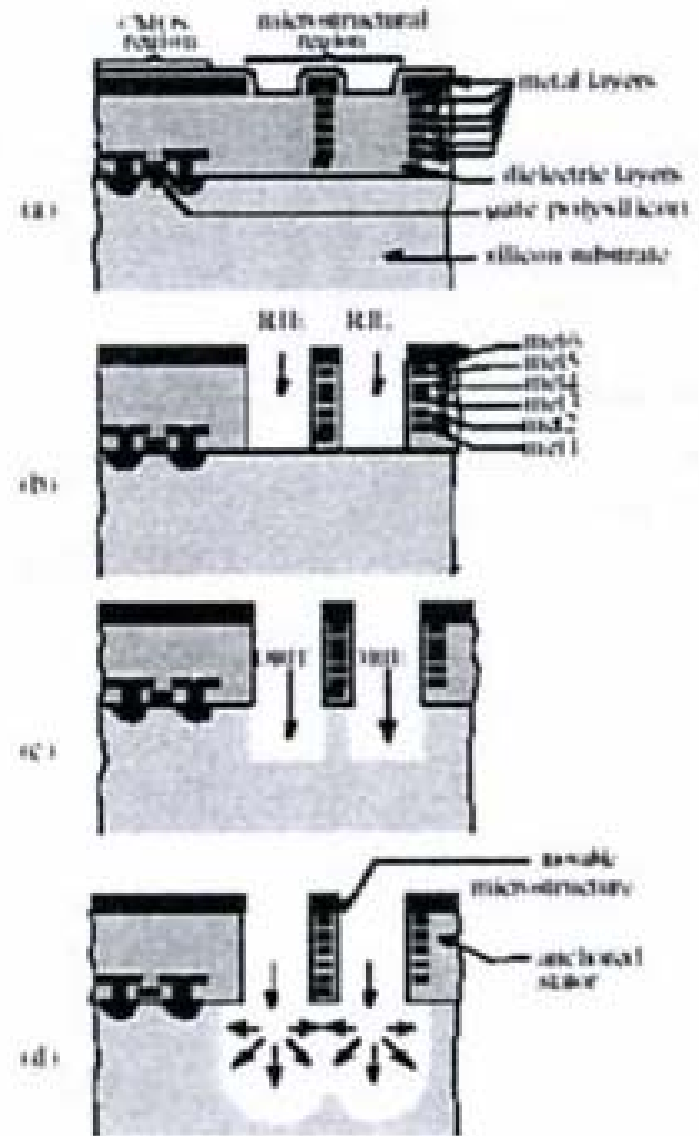
Process (EPF Lausanne, WIDE-RF):

- 4-8 μm electroplated Cu in polyimide mold using Ta barriers



Eks fra Transducers 2001, MAI 82-83

- Høy Q, 6 kobber-lag
- Lav- ϵ dielektrikum
- Post CMOS prosessering
 - Standard CMOS + RIE post prosessering
- X. Zhu et al



Eks. Spiral induktor (Ahn & Allen)

- To spoler
- **Magnetisk kjerne** benyttes for å samle magnetisk fluks
 - Må være materiale med høy permeabilitet
 - Eks Varadan fig. 4.7 (Ahn & Allen) →
- Krever ledning fra sentrum

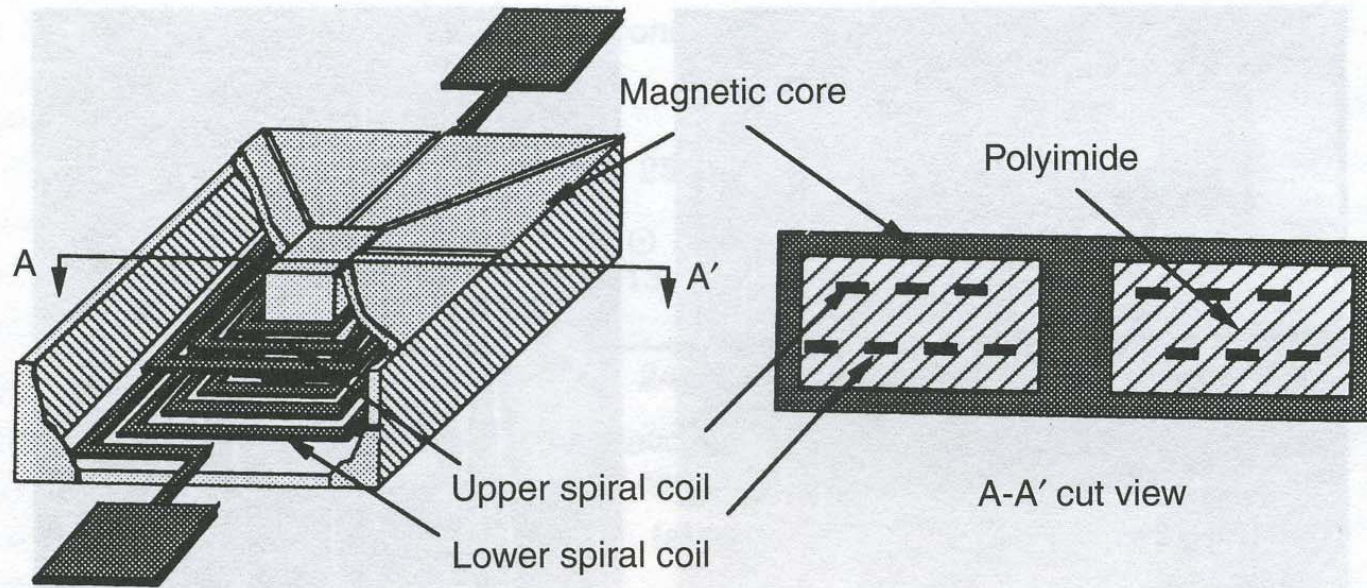


Figure 4.7 Schematic diagram of a micromachined spiral inductor. Reproduced from C.H. Ahn and M.G. Allen, 1993, 'A planar micromachined spiral inductor for integrated magnetic microactuator applications', *Journal of Micromechanics Microengineering* **3**: 37–44, by permission of the Institute of Physics

Virkningen av å ha en magnetisk kjerne (core)

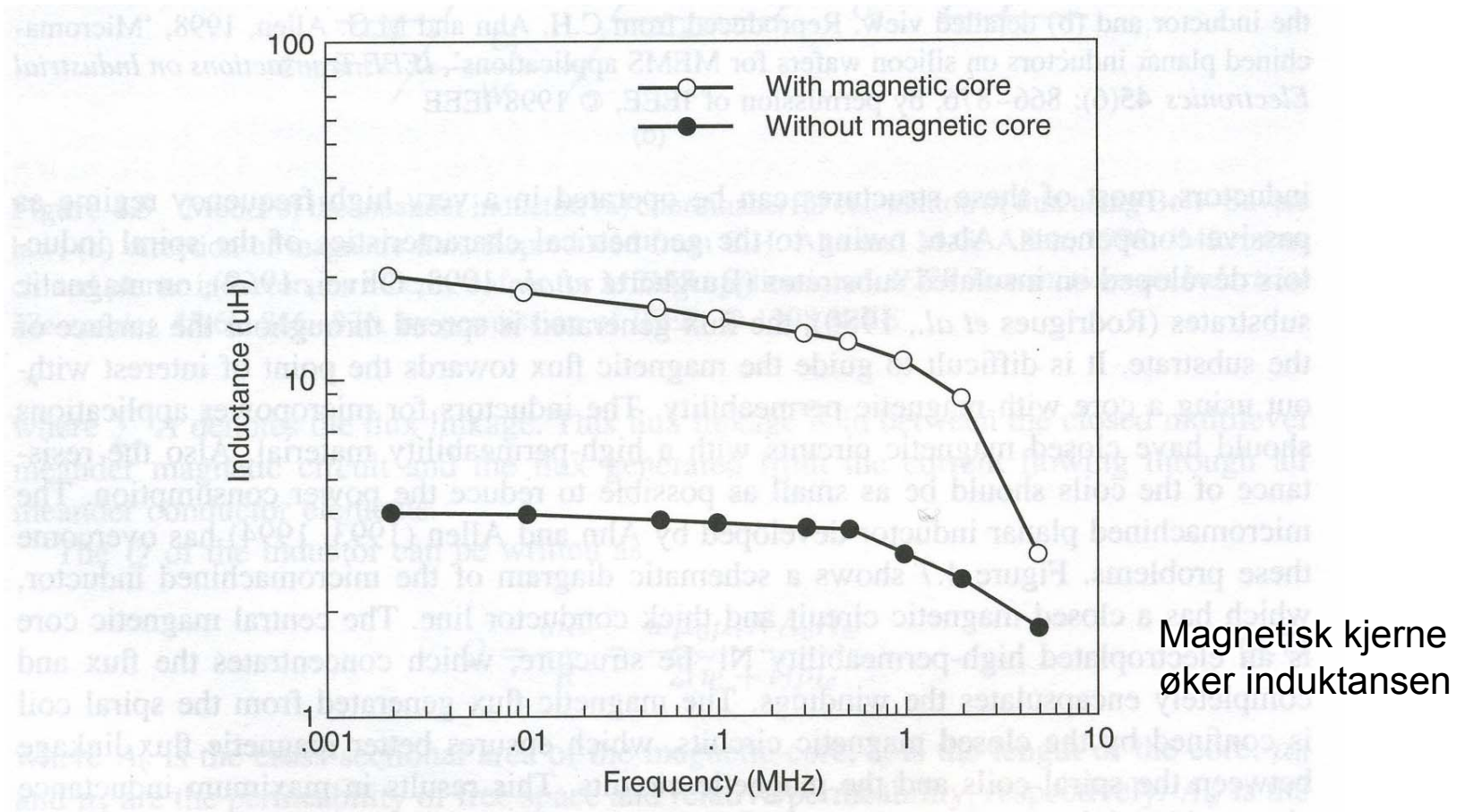


Figure 4.8 Measured inductance with and without magnetic core. Reproduced from C.H. Ahn and M.G. Allen, 1993, 'A planar micromachined spiral inductor for integrated magnetic microactuator applications', *Journal of Micromechanics Microengineering* **3**: 37–44, by permission of the Institute of Physics

Meander-induktanser

- Har lavere induktans-verdi enn spiral induktoren
- Varadan fig 4.4 viser meander laget ved overflate prosessering (skjematisk) →
 - a) Metall-leder i ett lag
 - gjennomvevd med multilevel magnetisk kjerne
 - b) Prinsipiell skisse
 - magnetisk kjerne i ett lag med metall-vindinger rundt

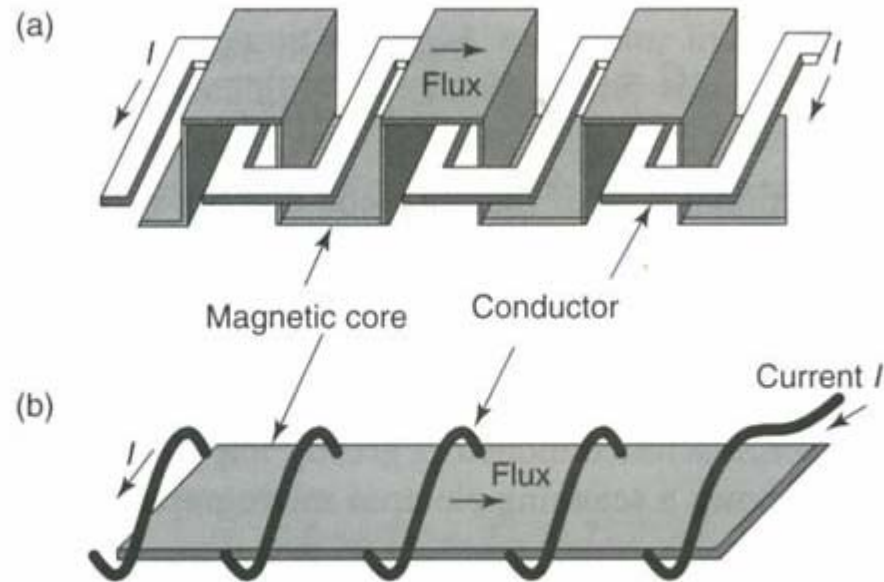


Figure 4.4 Schematic diagram of the micromachined multilevel meander inductor. Reproduced from C.H. Ahn and M.G. Allen, 1998, 'A fully integrated surface micromachined microactuator with a multilevel meander magnetic core', *Journal of Microelectromechanical Systems* 2(1): 15–22, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

Modelling av meander induktor

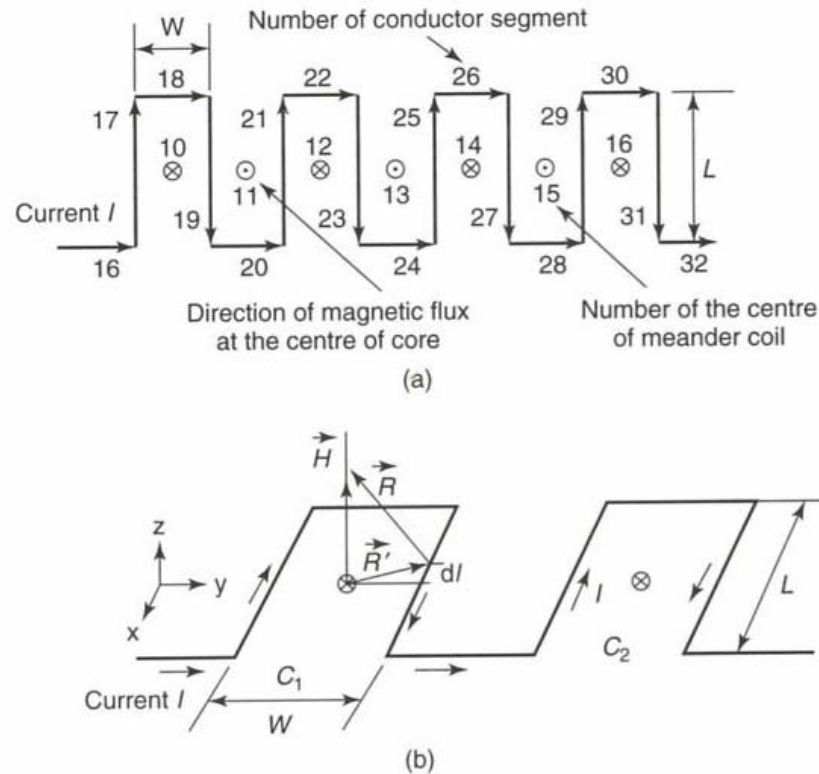
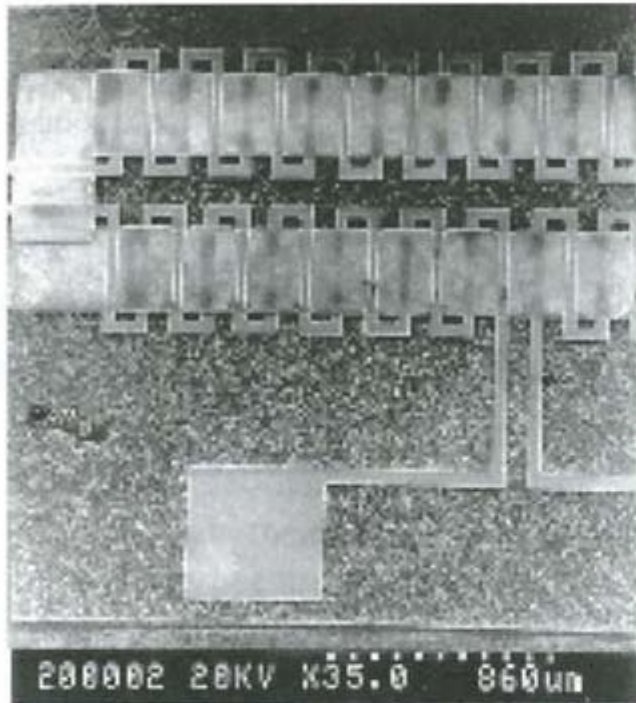


Figure 4.5 Model of the meander inductor: (a) coordinates for calculation of flux using Boit–Savart law; (b) direction of magnetic flux. Reproduced from C.H. Ahn and M.G. Allen, 1998, ‘Micromachined planar inductors on silicon wafers for MEMS applications’, *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics* 45(6): 866–876, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

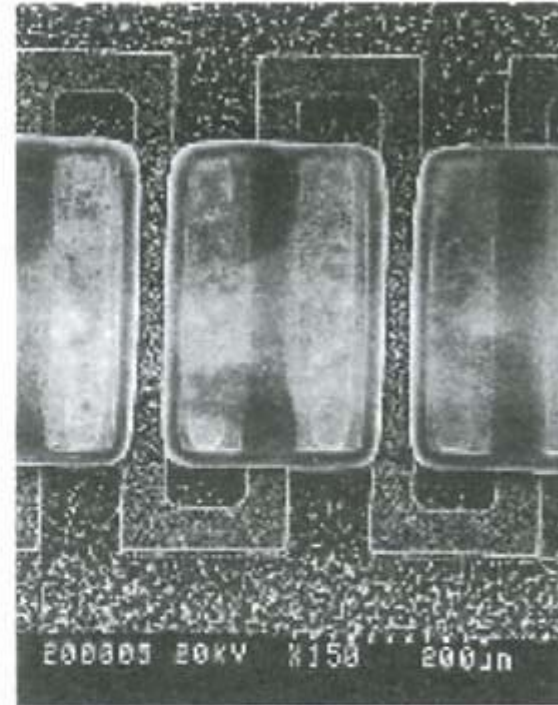
Modellering gir:

$$Q = \frac{\omega L}{R} = \frac{w\mu_0\mu_r N A_c A_w}{2(w+l)\rho l_c} \quad (4.7)$$

Meander fabrikert



(a)



(b)

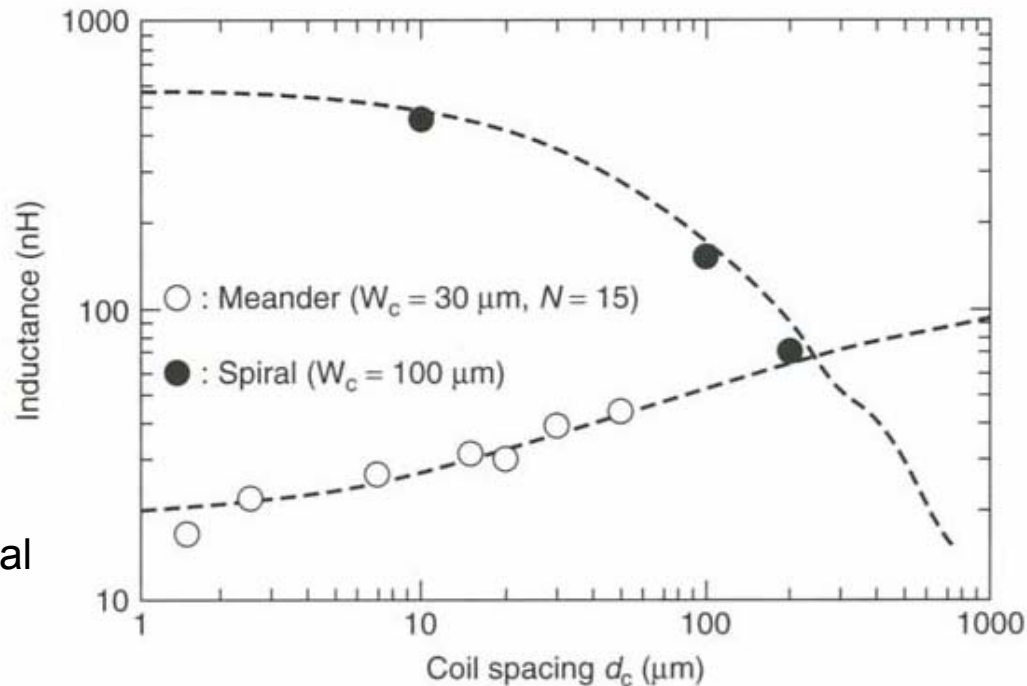
Figure 4.6 Scanning electron micrograph of the fabricated toroidal-meander inductor: (a) half of the inductor and (b) detailed view. Reproduced from C.H. Ahn and M.G. Allen, 1998, 'Micromachined planar inductors on silicon wafers for MEMS applications', *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics* **45**(6): 866–876, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

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Effekt av ulike utlegg/ realiseringer

- Hvordan **linjeavstanden** innvirker på L



Ulik virkning for spiral og meander

Figure 4.10 Change in inductance arising from changes in spacing between the conductors for meander and spiral inductors. Reproduced from M. Yamaguchi, M. Mastumo, H. Ohzeki and K.I. Arai, 1991, 'Analysis of the inductance and the stray capacitance of the dry-etched micro inductors', *IEEE Transactions on Magnetics* **27**(6): 5274–5276, by permission of IEEE, © 1991 IEEE

Effekt av ulike utlegg/ realiseringer: meander

- **Linjebreddenes** innvirkning
 - ”sheet resistance” er invers proporsjonal med w
 - Resistansen blir mindre med økende w , mens kapasitansen øker
 - Det finnes optimale verdier av w for å minimalisere serie-resistans og maksimalisere Q

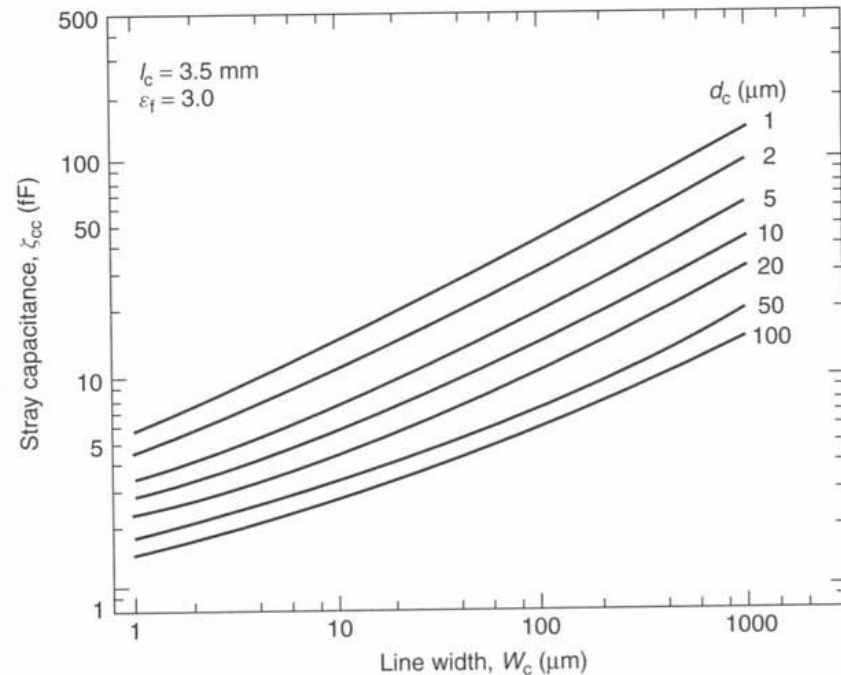
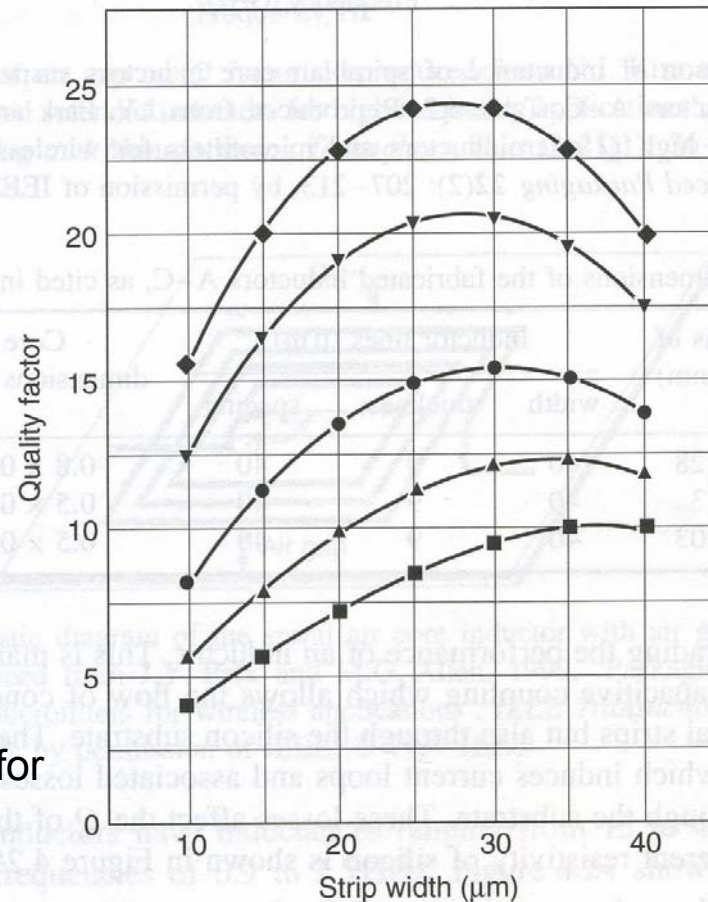


Figure 4.11 Computed stray capacitance due to change in line width W_c . Reproduced from M. Yamaguchi, M. Mastumo, H. Ohzeki and K.I. Arai, 1991, 'Analysis of the inductance and the stray capacitance of the dry-etched micro inductors', *IEEE Transactions on Magnetics* 27(6): 5274–5276, by permission of IEEE, © 1991 IEEE

d_c = avstand mellom lederne

Effekt av stripebredden på Q-faktor



Optimale stripebredder for å maksimalisere Q

Figure 4.26 Change in Q due to change in strip width for 20-nH inductors for different frequencies: ■, 7 GHz; ▲, 1 GHz; ●, 1.5 GHz; ▼, 2.5 GHz; and ◆, 3.5 GHz. Reproduced from I.J. Bahl, 1999, 'Improved quality factor spiral inductors on GaAs substrates', *IEEE Microwave and Guided Wave Letters* 9(10): 398–400, by permission of IEEE, © 1999 IEEE

- Effekt av antall vindinger på L og Q
- Spiral induktorer med samme dimensjoner
- $n: 3 \rightarrow 8$:
 - L øker
 - Q avtar

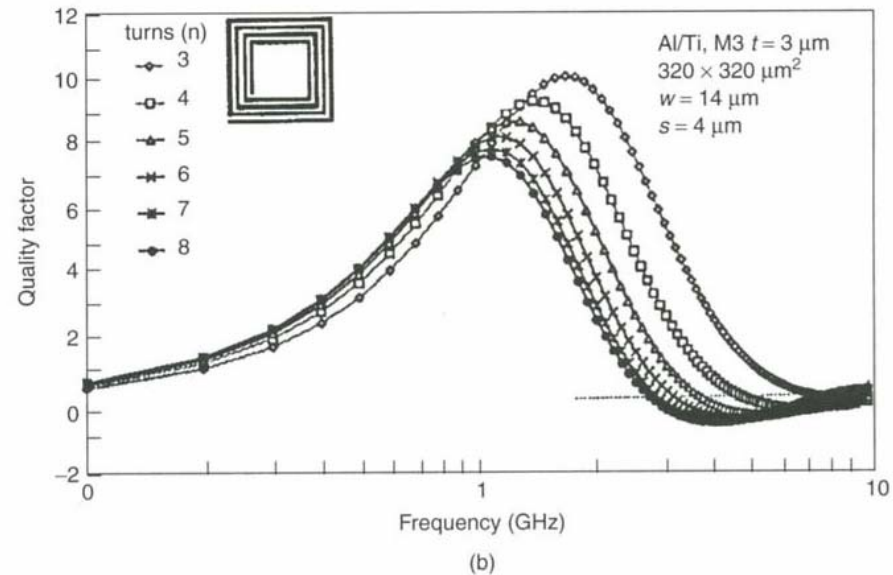
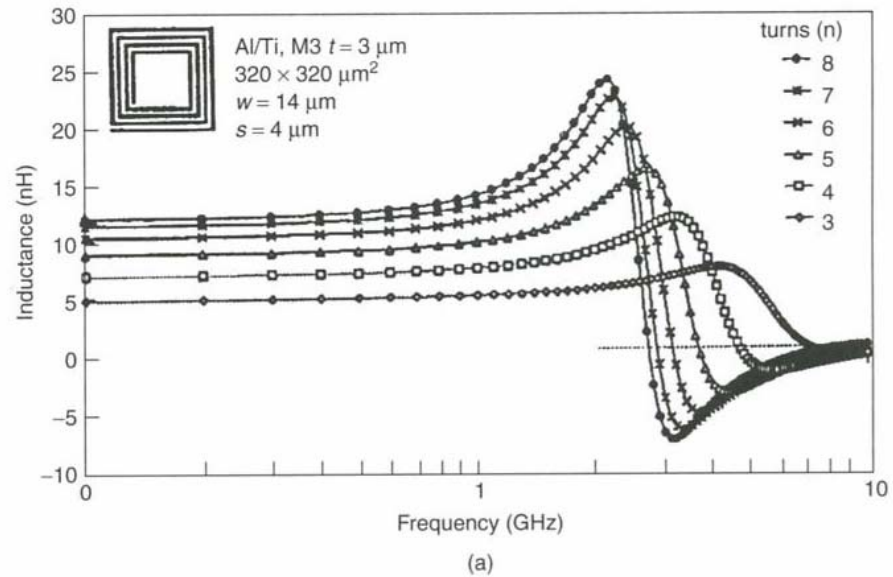
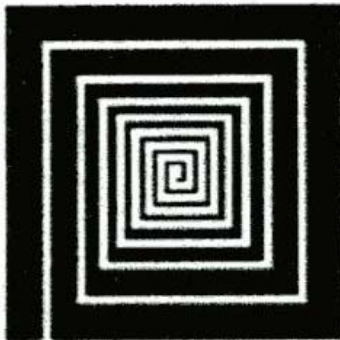


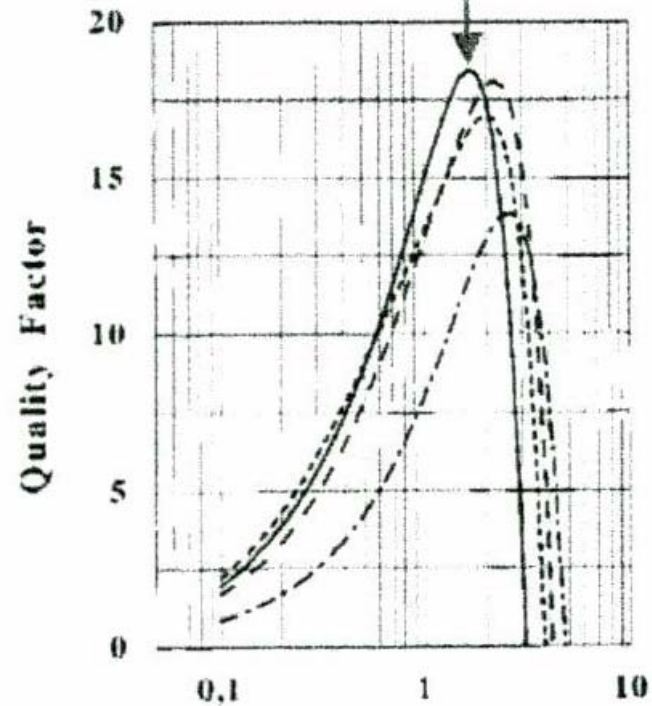
Figure 4.12 Effect of number of turns on (a) the inductance value and (b) Q factor. Reproduced from Y.K. Koutsoyannopoulos and Y. Papananos, 2000, 'Systematic analysis and modeling of integrated inductors and transformers in RF IC design', *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II* 47(8): 699–713, by permission of IEEE, © 2000 IEEE

Horisontalplan-induktanser, forts.

- Bredden på hver turn kan optimaliseres
 - Konstant motstand i hver turn



Optimized (**width of each turn**) inductor design

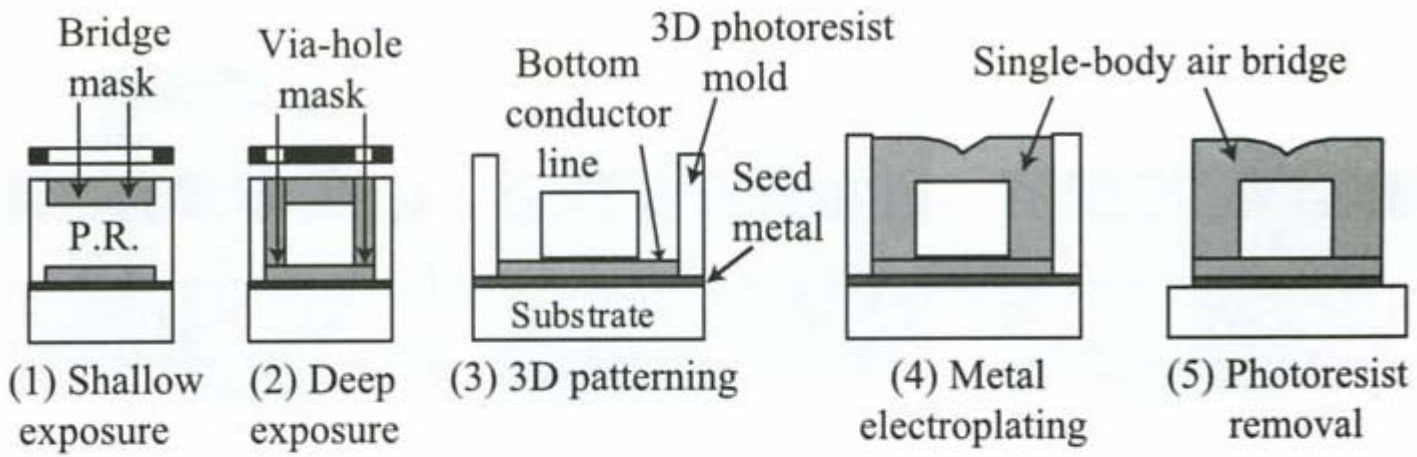


Innhold

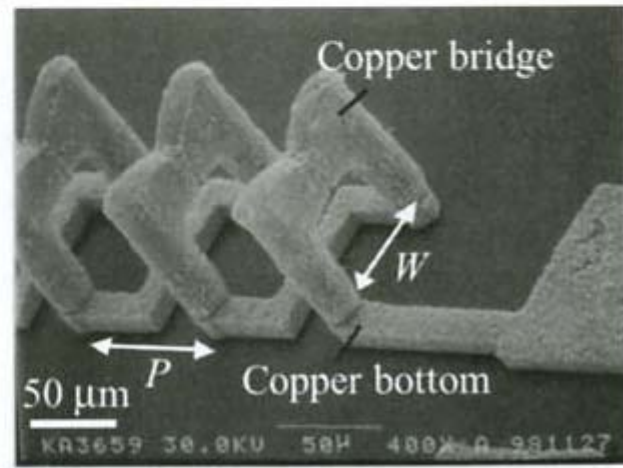
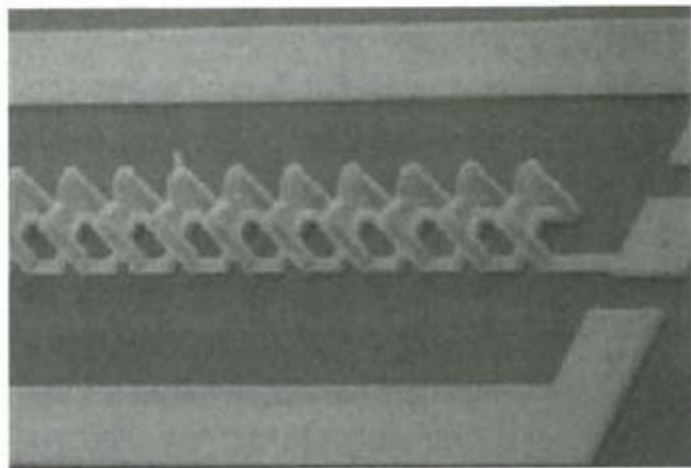
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Solenoid-type induktorer

- Eksempel, se figur →
 - Proses med en **tykk fotoresist-form**
 - 45 – 60 μm dyp
 - Toppen fabrikeres med kobber:
elektroplettering
 - 20 – 30 μm kobber-lag på toppen



(a)

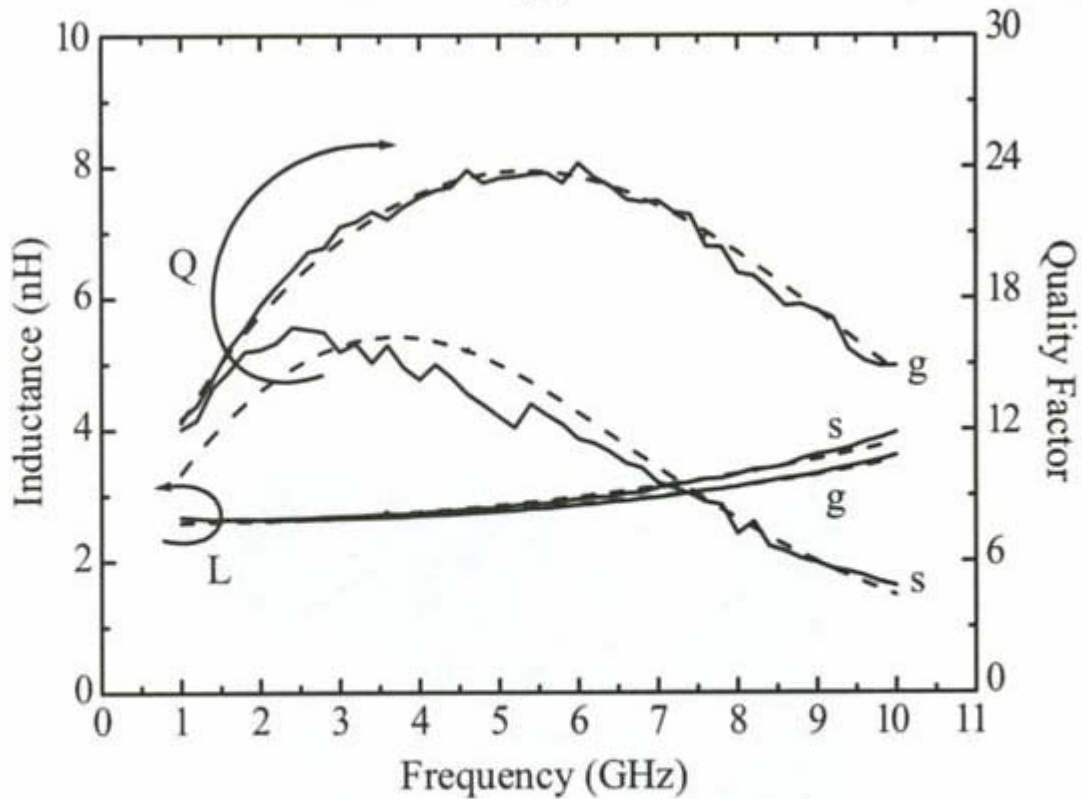


(b)

Yoon et al., 1998, 1999

Observasjoner

- Solenoid-type kobber induktorer
 - Generelt er magnetfeltet innenfor spolen
 - Magnetfeltet kobler ikke vesentlig til Si-substratet hvis spolen er opphengt over substratet
- Eksempel fra Yoon et al. avviker fra dette:
 - Resultater viser at induktansen **ikke** følger de vanlige spole-formlene
 - Grunn: tverrsnittarealet er lite, magnetfeltet er ikke begrenset til innenfor spolen
 - Heving av spolen ved bruk av et tykt lag av polyamid forbedret resultatene → fig. 12.14
 - Tapet ble derved redusert siden magnetfeltet ikke var begrenset til innenfor spolen



Si eller glass-substrat gir ulike verdier

(c)

Figure 12.14. Fabrication process (a), picture (b), and measured performance (c) of a 2.4-nH all-copper solenoid inductor on silicon and glass substrates [24, 25] (Copyright IEEE).

Resultater fra Yoon et al.

Ekstrem variant

- Solenoid-type induktor med en stor alumina-kjerne
 - Plasseres manuelt på et Si-substrat, fig. →
 - Tverrsnitt $650 \times 500 \mu\text{m}^2$
 - Fotoresist på alumina-kjernen
 - Direkte write laser, 3 dimensjonal
 - Elektroplettering $5\text{-}10 \mu\text{m}$ kobber
 - Ikke praktisk

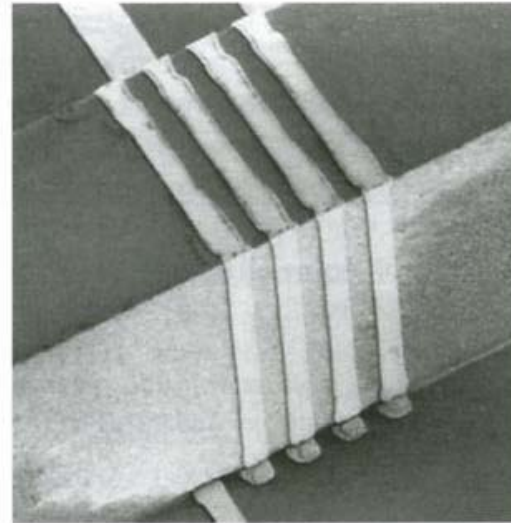


Figure 12.16. A solenoid-type four-turn inductor using a large alumina core [28] (Copyright IEEE).

Young et al., 1997

Eksempel på andre 3-D struktur

- Vanskelig å produsere
 - Nikkel-jern permalloy magnetisk kjerne
 - Multilevel kobber + via-kontakter
 - Kontaktene har høy kontakt-resistans
 - Må ha mange vindinger for å få høy L
 - Flere kontakter → høyere resistans
 - Elektrolettering av spolens metall-linjer og vias kan avhjelpe

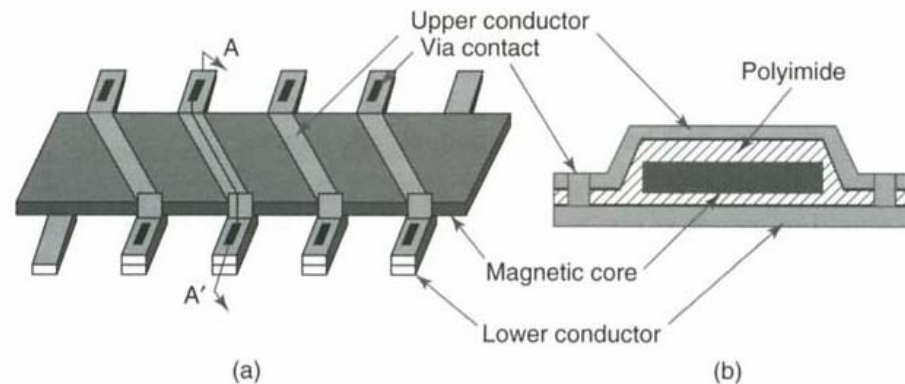


Figure 4.9 Schematic diagram of a solenoid-type inductor: (a) schematic view; (b) cross-sectional view at AA'. Reproduced from C.H. Ahn and M.G. Allen, 1998, 'Micromachined planar inductors on silicon wafers for MEMS applications', *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics* 45(6): 866–876, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

Ahn & Allen, 1998

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Induktor er en ikke-ideell komponent

- Endrer verdi mhp frekvens
 - Blir etterhvert kapasitiv

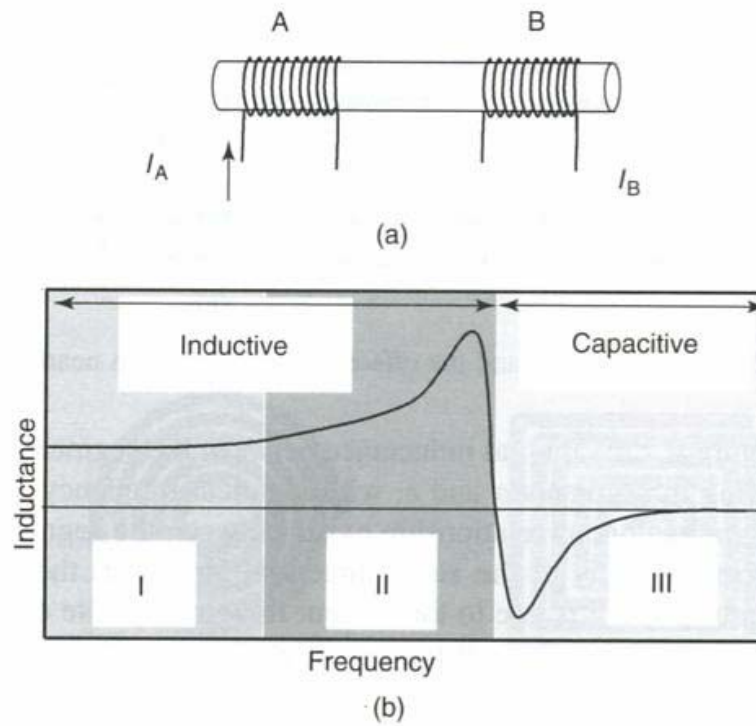


Figure 4.1 (a) Self-inductance and mutual inductance due to a change in current; (b) typical operational regions of an inductor. Note: I_A and I_B , current in coils A and B, respectively

Generell modell for planar induktor

L_s er lavfrekvens induktans

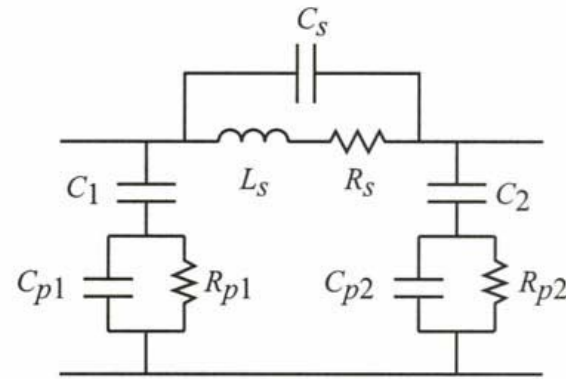
R_s er serie-resistans

C_s er kapasitans mellom vindingene

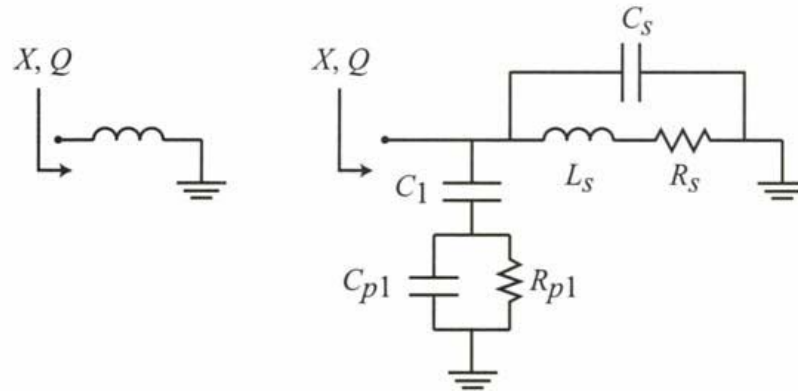
C_1 er kapasitansen i oksydlaget mellom spolen og substratet

C_p er kapasitans til jord gjennom substratet

R_p er eddy current tap i substratet



(a)



(b)

Figure 12.1. (a) The equivalent LRC model of a planar inductor. (b) A short-circuited inductor model typically used in S -parameter and Q measurements. C_{p1} and C_{p2} are often assumed identical and equal to C_p .

Frekvensrespons til en planar induktor

- Ved lave frekvenser gjelder

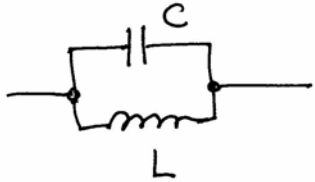
$$Z = R_s + j\omega L_s \quad (12.1)$$

- Ved høye frekvenser:
 - R_{p1} kan neglisjeres
 - C_1 og C_{p1} kan slås sammen $\rightarrow C_p$

$$Z = (R_s + j\omega L_s) \parallel \left(\frac{1}{\omega C_s} \right) \parallel \left\{ \frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C_{p1}} \parallel R_{p1} \right) \right\} \quad (12.2)$$

Parallell resonator

Parallell resonans



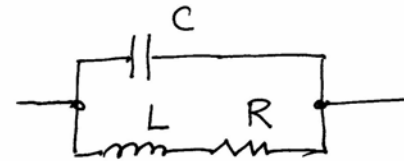
$$Z = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot j\omega L}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L}$$

Resonans när

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = \omega L$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L = 0$$

$$Z = \infty$$



$$Z = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot (R + j\omega L)}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + R + j\omega L} = \frac{-j\omega L (R + j\omega L)}{R}$$

$$\approx -j\omega L$$

$$Z = \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{R} - j\omega L \approx \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{R}$$

Induktor reaktans

Resistansen defineres ved 2 GHz

R antas å variere som sqrt (f) over 2 GHz pga skin-effekten (senere i forelesningen →)

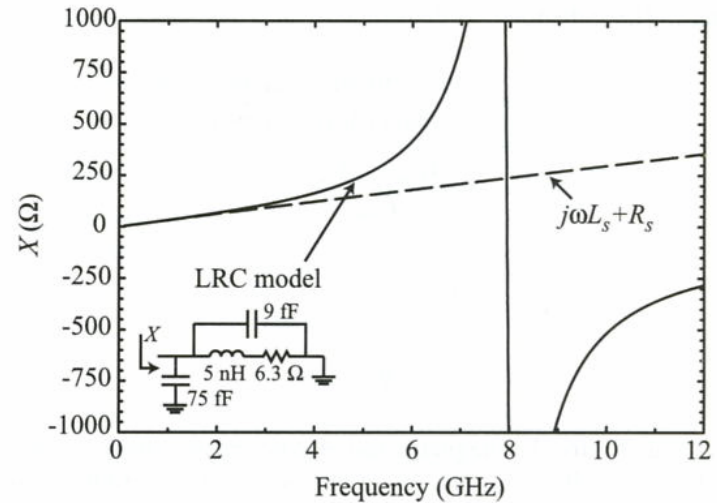
Parallell-type resonans ved 8 GHz, fasen endres også

Ved resonans er input-impedansen til en parallell resonator reell og gitt ved:

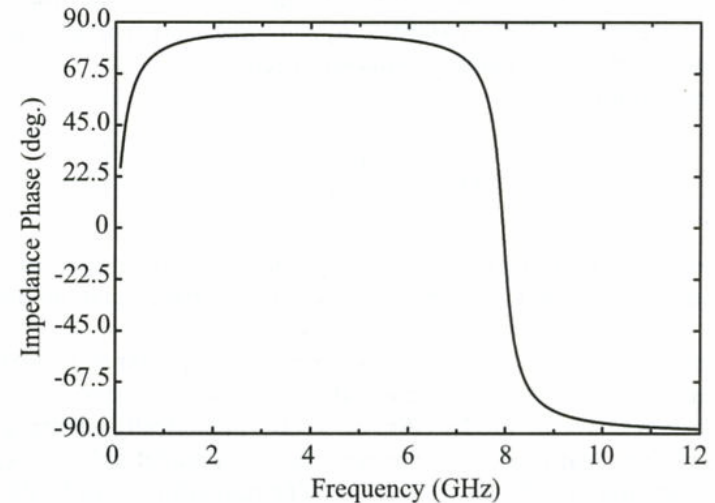
$$Z_{res} = \frac{(\omega L_s)^2}{R_s} \quad (12.3)$$

Viser at enkel L, R –modell er valid til 0.5 f_resonans

Fase-egenskapene viser at komponenten er induktiv også videre oppover



(a)



(b)

Figure 12.2. The calculated X (a) and phase (b) of a planar 5-nH inductor. The resonant frequency is 8 GHz and the resistance is assumed constant up to 2 GHz and then increases as \sqrt{f} .

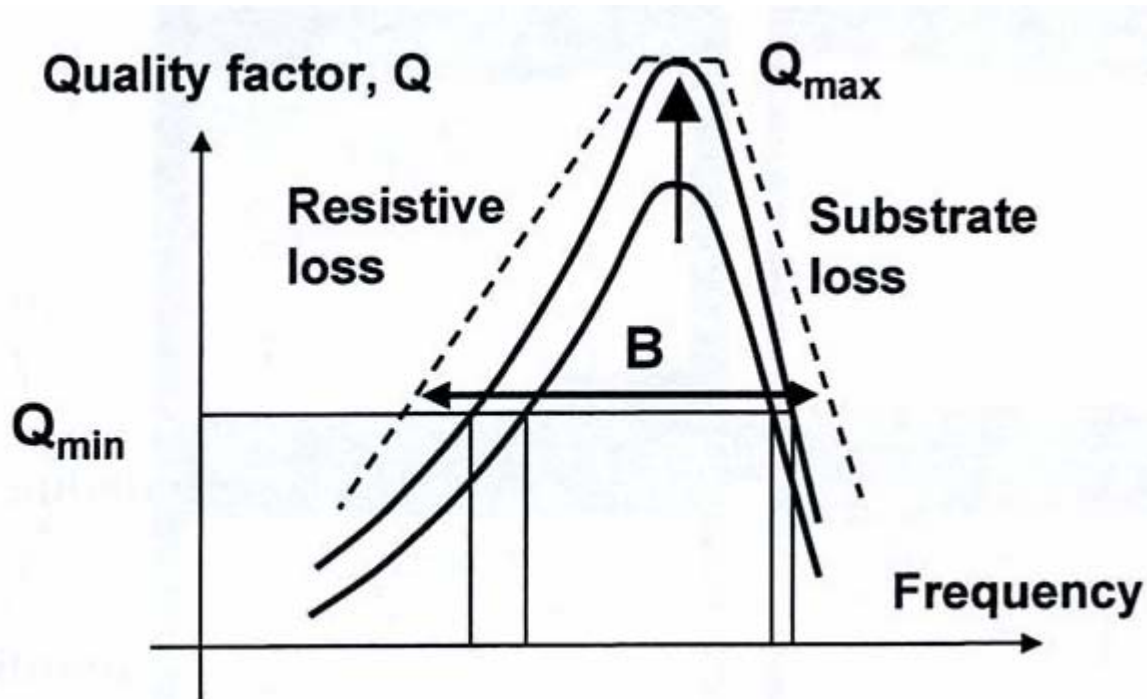
Q-faktor

- Q for planare induktorer
 - En tilnærmet formel for lave frekvenser er
 - $Q_{\text{ind}} = \omega L/R$
 - Dvs. det som begrenser Q-faktoren er serie-motstanden
 - På grunn av parasitt-kapasitanser vil en få en gitt resonans-frekvens

Innhold

- Typiske trekk ved MEMS induktanser
- Ulike typer induktanser
 - **Horisontalplan** induktanser
 - Effekt av ulike realiseringer
 - Ekte **spoler** (solenoider)
- Modellering
- **Hvordan øke ytelse (Q, L, f_max)**
- Eleverte induktanser
- Induktor-banker

Q-faktor er avhengig av resistivt tap og substrat-tap

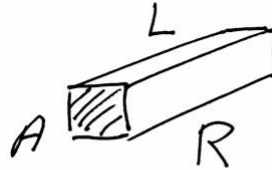


Metallisering, resistivt tap

- Forbedring av Q-faktor
 - Bruk metall med lavere motstand
 - Bruk kobber, Cu, istedenfor Al
 - Bruk tykkere strukturer

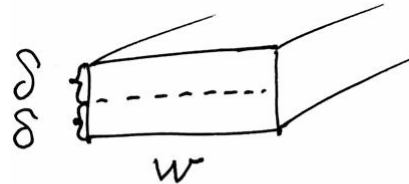
Effekt av metalliserings-tykkelse

- Serie-resistansen begrenser ytelsen
- Simuleringer viser at en trenger min 2 x "skin depth" i tykkelse for å oppnå min resistans



ρ = resistivitet

$$R = \frac{\rho \cdot L}{A}$$



Resistivitet pr. lengde

$$\frac{R}{L} = \frac{\rho}{A} = \frac{\rho}{2\delta \cdot w}$$

Skin-depth = δ

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi \mu \cdot f}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}}$$

Permeabilitet i fritt rom = μ

$$\frac{R}{L} \sim \frac{1}{\delta} \sim \sqrt{f}$$

Ulike "skin depths"

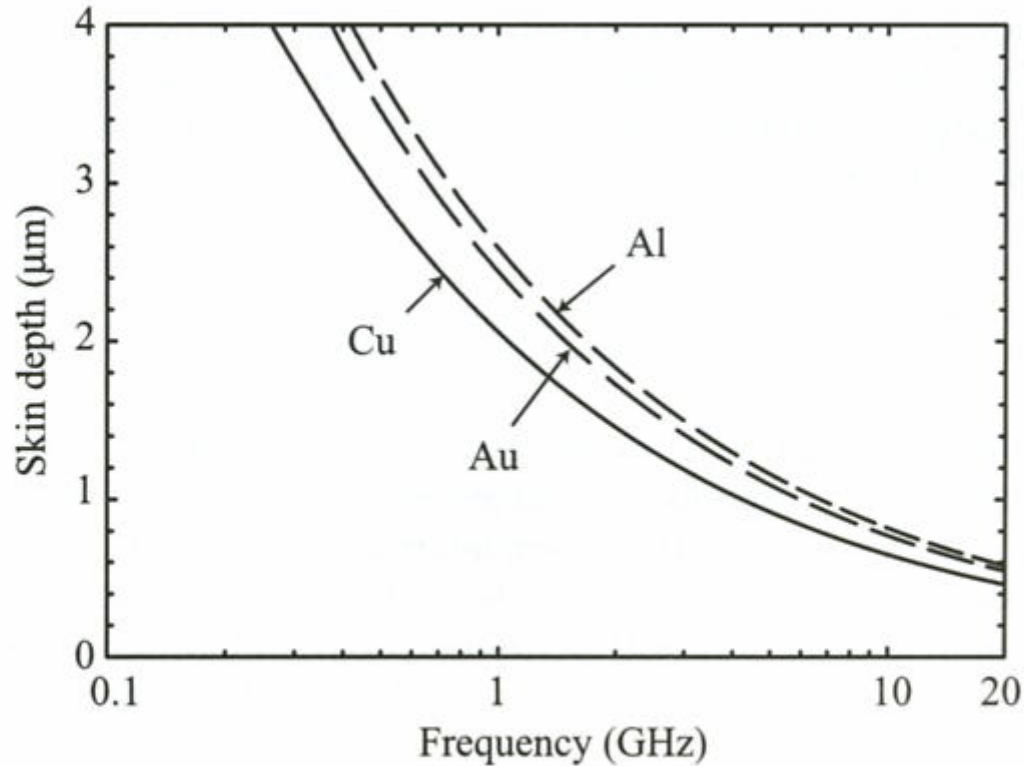


Figure 12.4. Skin depth versus frequency for copper, gold, and aluminum metal layer (bulk values of resistivities are assumed).

Tykke ledere trengs

- For kobber ved 1 Ghz er skin depth ca 2 μm
- Bør ha leder som er min 2 x skin depth i tykkelse
 - dvs. ca 4 - 5 μm for Cu: tykke lag!
 - Slike metall-tykkelser oppnås typisk ved **elektroplettering**

Effekt av serie-resistans på Q-faktor

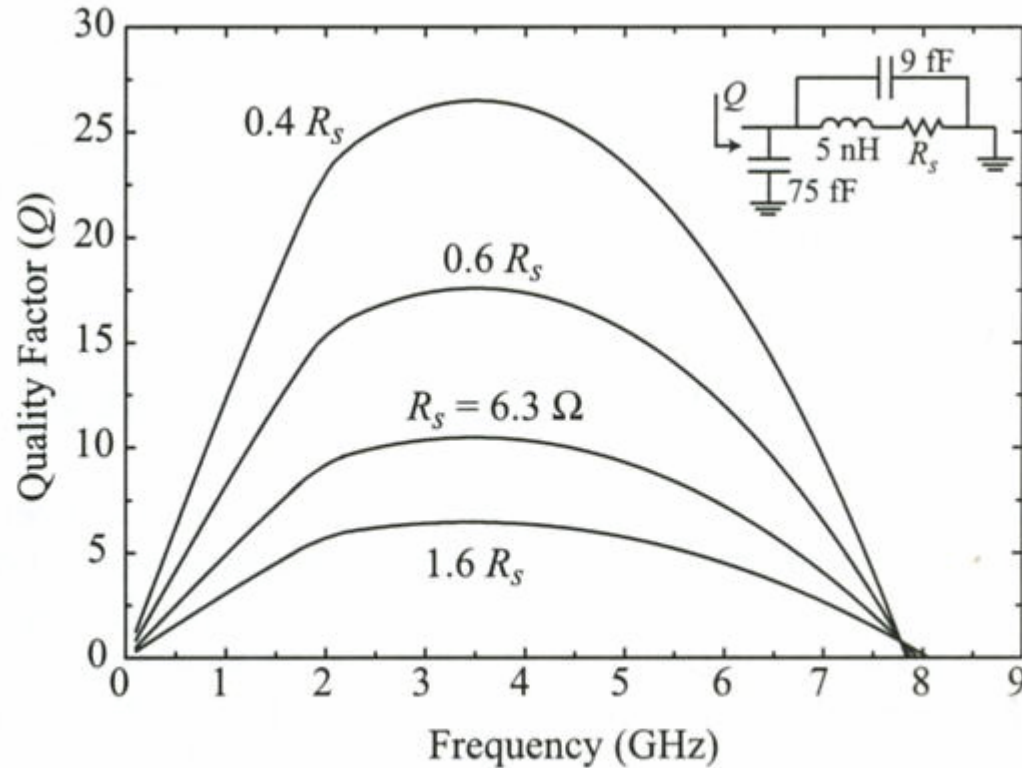


Figure 12.5. The effect of the series resistance on the Q of a 5-nH inductor. The resistance is assumed constant up to 2 GHz and then increases as \sqrt{f} .

Serieresistansen øker som sqrt (f)

Dobbelt nivå metallisering

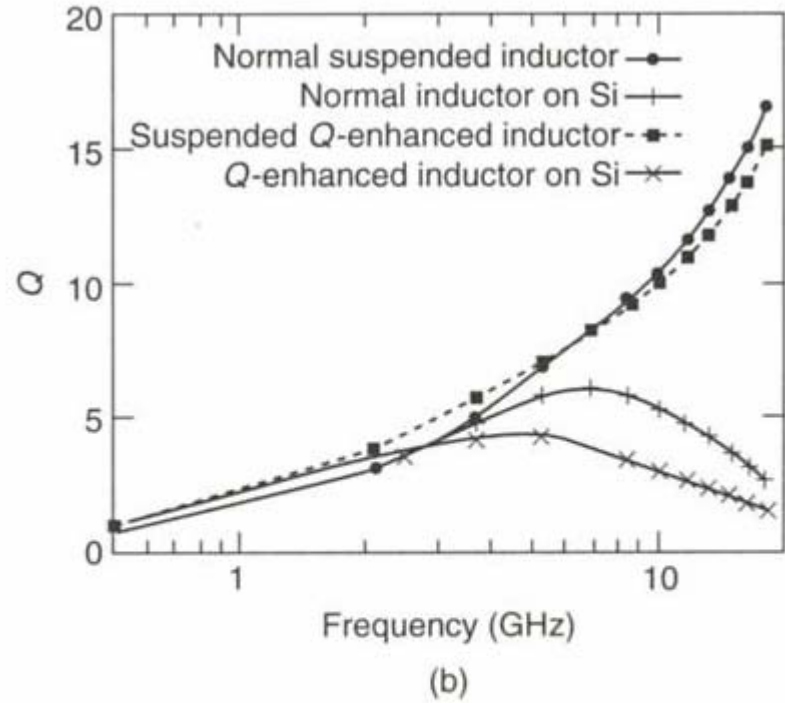
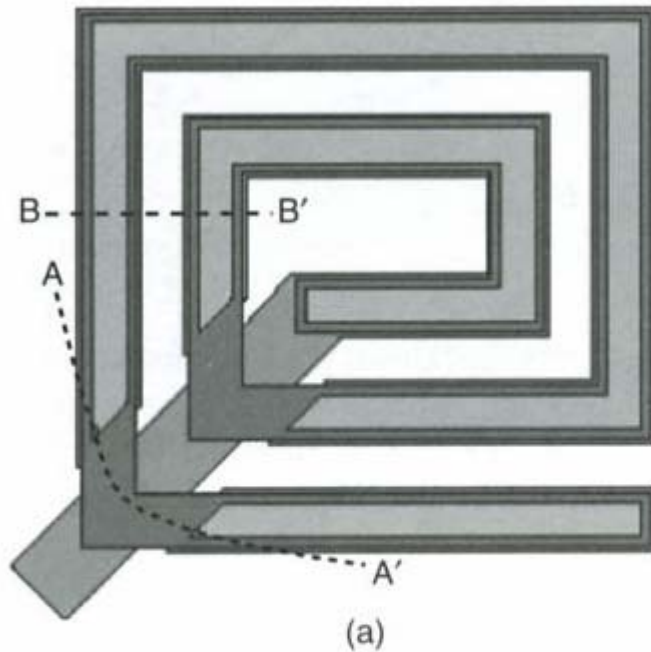


Figure 4.27 (a) Schematic diagram of a Q -enhance inductor; (b) measured results of normal and Q -enhanced inductors. Reproduced from Y. Sun, J.L. Tauritz and R.G.F. Baets, 1999, 'Micromachined RF passive components and their applications in MMICs', *International Journal of RF and Microwave CAE* 9: 310–25, © Wiley (1999), by permission of Wiley

4.5 μm \rightarrow 9 μm , på/uten 10 μm polyimid-lag

Bruk av 1, 2 eller 3 metall-lag

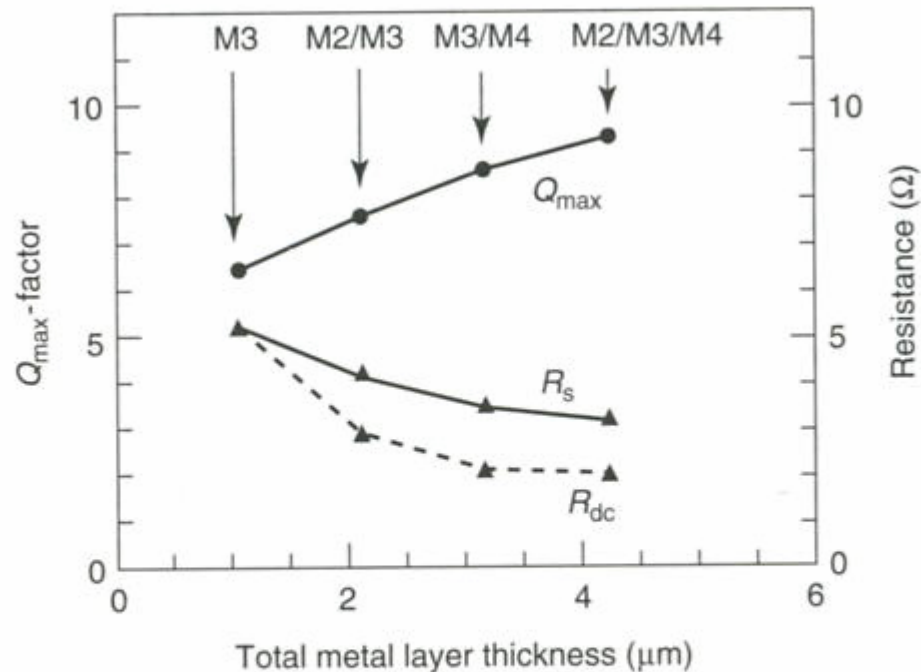


Figure 4.28 Measured change in Q factor and ac and dc resistances due to change in thickness. Reproduced from J.N. Burghartz, M. Soyuer and K.A. Jenkins, 1996, 'Microwave inductors and capacitors in standard multilevel interconnect silicon technology', *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques* **44**(1): 100–104, by permission of IEEE, © 1996 IEEE

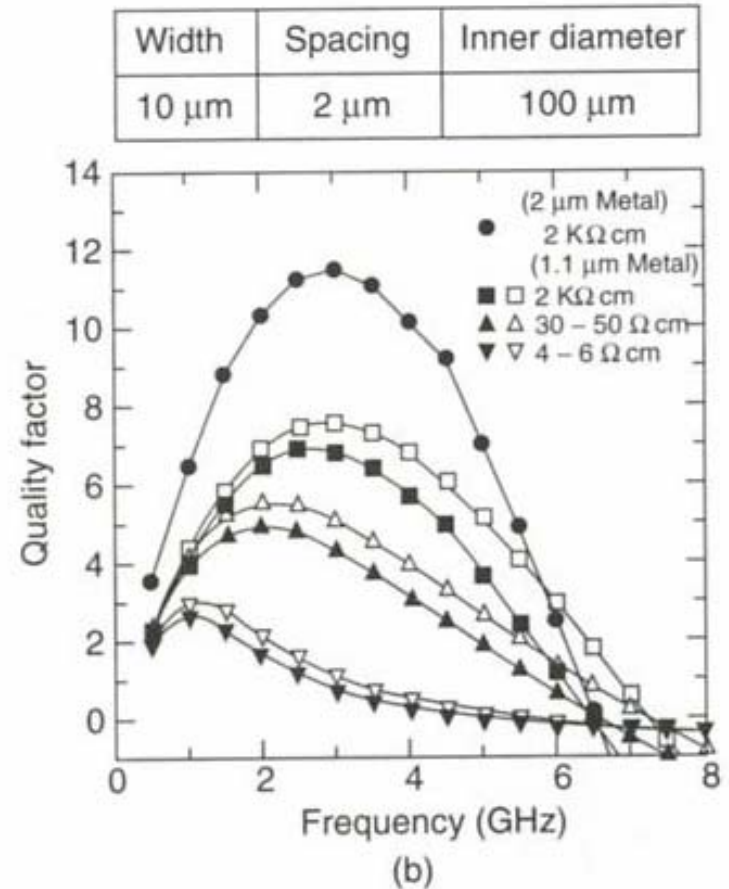
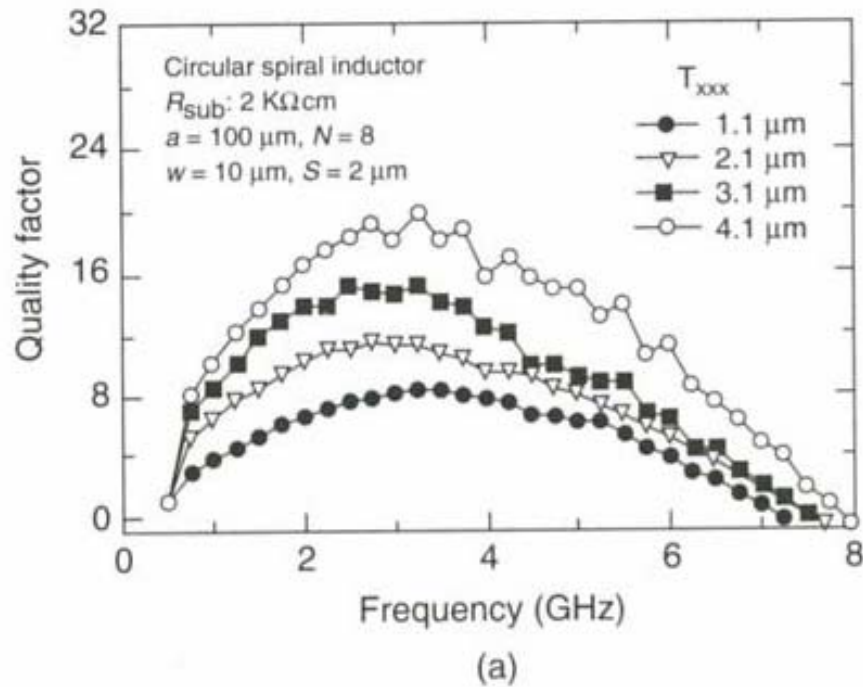


Figure 4.29 Change in Q of an inductor for (a) different metal thickness; (b) for substrates with different resistivity. Reproduced from M. Park, C.S. Kin, J.M. Park, H.K. Yu and K.S. Nam, 1997b, 'High Q microwave inductors in CMOS double metal technology and its substrate bias effects for 2 GHz RF IC application', in *Proceedings of IEDM 97*, IEEE, Washington, DC: 59-62, by permission of IEEE, © 1997 IEEE

Mikromaskinering ved tykke metall-lag

Tykt BCB-lag (Benzocyclobutene, lav ϵ dielektrikum, polymer) 10 μm tykt kobber-lag

Post CMOS, lav-temperatur prosessering

Det tykke kobberlaget er fordelaktig pga stor overflate paa kobber-induktoren sml med skin-depth

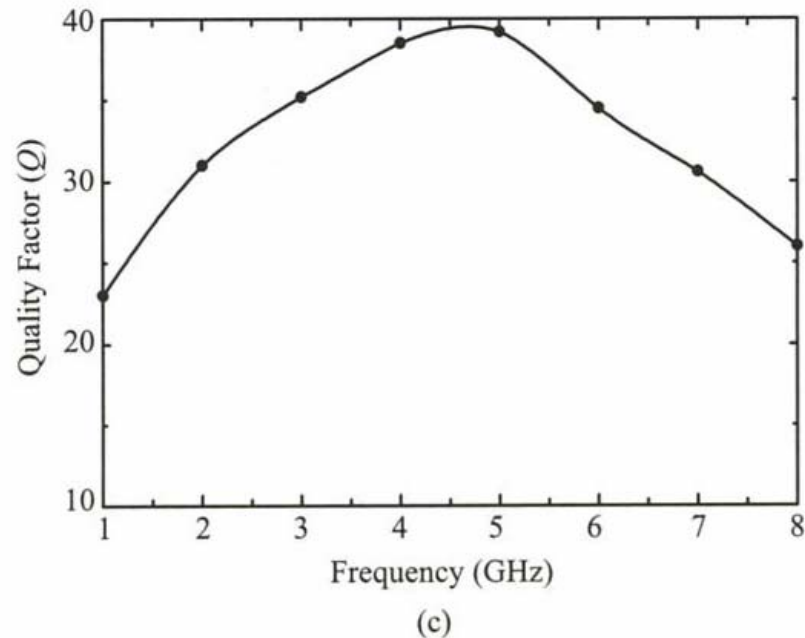
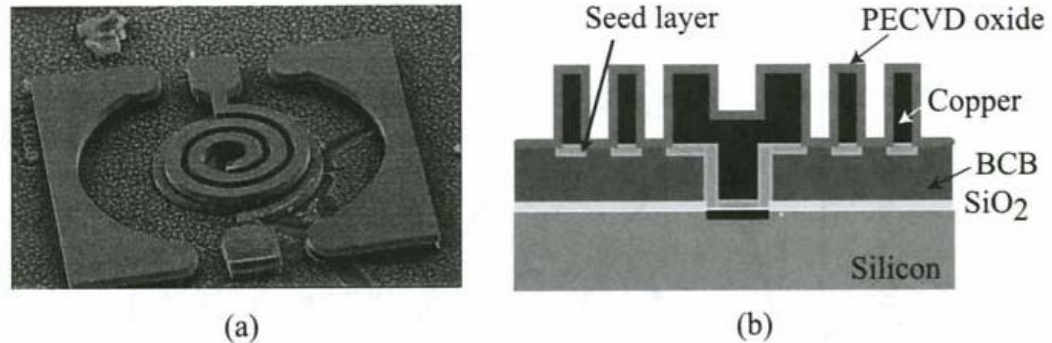


Figure 12.7. The electroplated copper MEMSCAP inductor (a), cross-sectional view (b), and the measured Q of a 1.5-nH inductor [12] (Copyright IEEE).

Effekter av substrat og dielektrikum

- Parasitt-kapasitans mellom induktor og jord-plan er et problem
 - Reduserer Q
 - Bidrar til en selv-resonans-frekvens som begrenser frekvensområdet induktoren kan brukes
- Se på effekten av **ulike substratmaterialer**
→

Parasitt-kapasitansen i substratet

- Er den dominerende kapasitans (for medium til store induktorer), C_p
 - For veldig lav C_p , parasitt, må en ta med C_s i beregning av resonans-frekvensen, (12.11)

$$f_r \simeq \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_s(C_p + C_s)}} \quad (12.11)$$

- Reduksjon av parasitt-kapasitans skyver resonans frekvensen høyere opp og gir høyere Q
 - Reaktansen er prop med f , mens R_{serie} er prop med \sqrt{f}

Substrat-
 kapasitansens effekt
 på Q og
 reaktansen X

Ved 1 – 4 GHz
 begrænser serie-
 resistansen

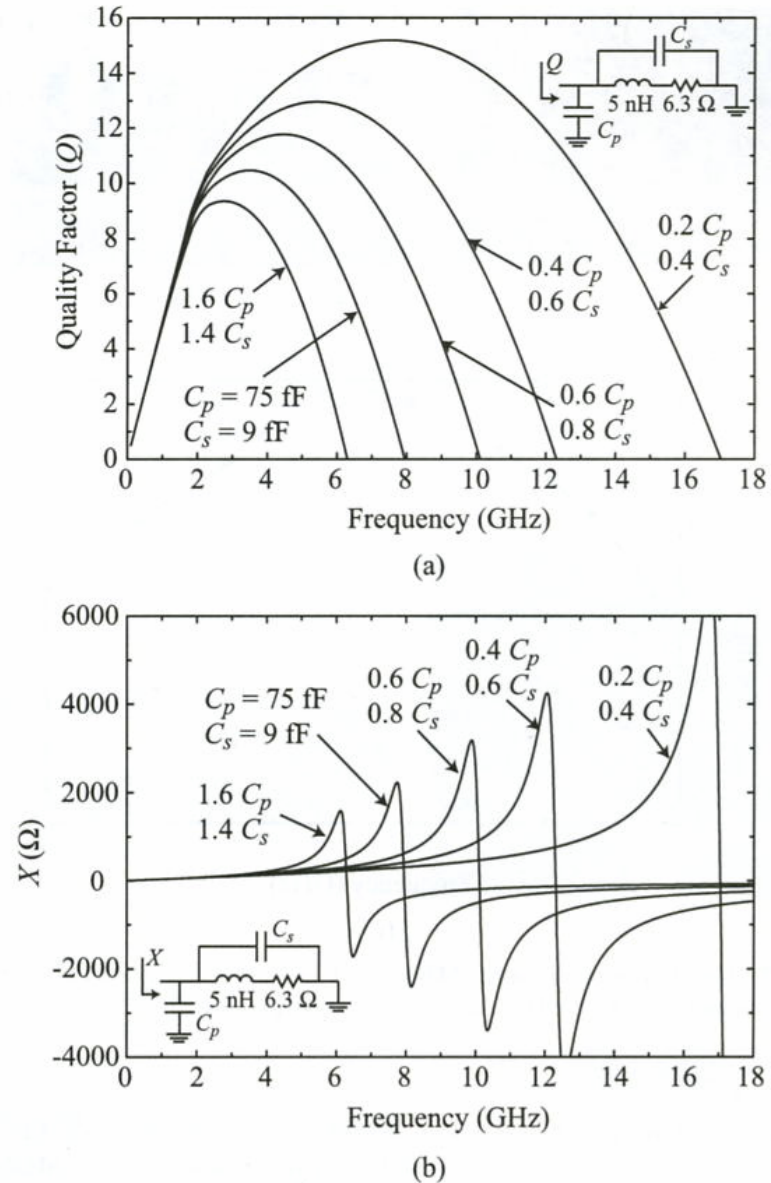


Figure 12.6. The effect of the substrate capacitance on the Q (a) and X (b) of a 5-nH inductor. The resistance is assumed constant up to 2 GHz and then increases as \sqrt{f} .

Metoder for å forbedre Q-faktor

- Eksempel-system

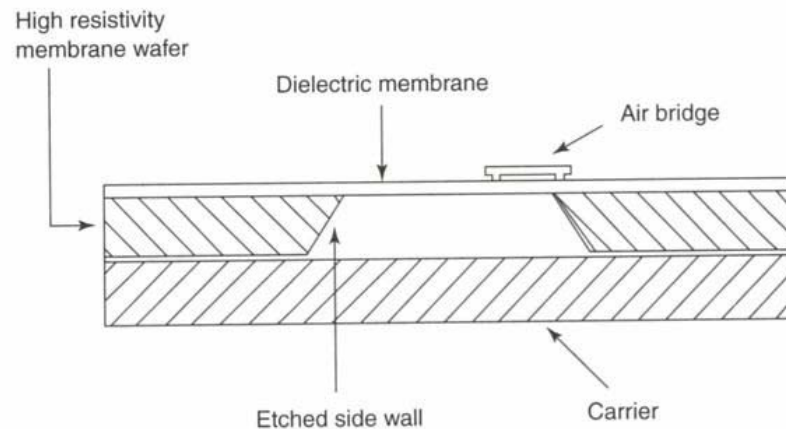
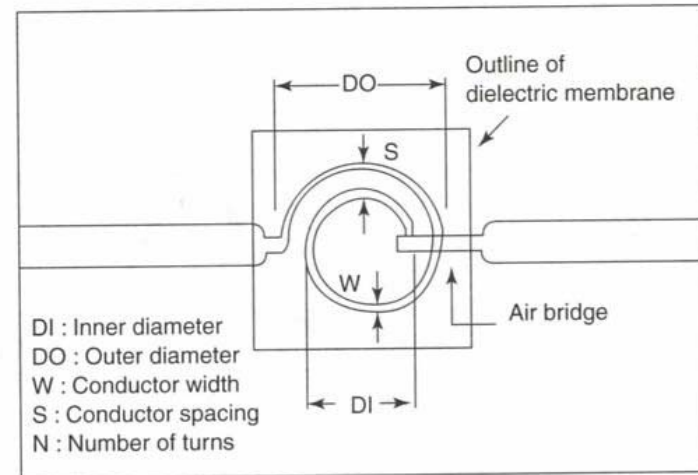


Figure 4.14 Schematic diagrams of the planar inductor and the membrane outline. Reproduced from C.-Y. Chi and G.M. Rebeiz, 1995, 'Planar microwave and millimeter wave lumped elements and coupled line filters using micromachining technique', *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques* 43(4): 730–738, by permission of IEEE, © 1995 IEEE

Oppnådd L på Si og en membran

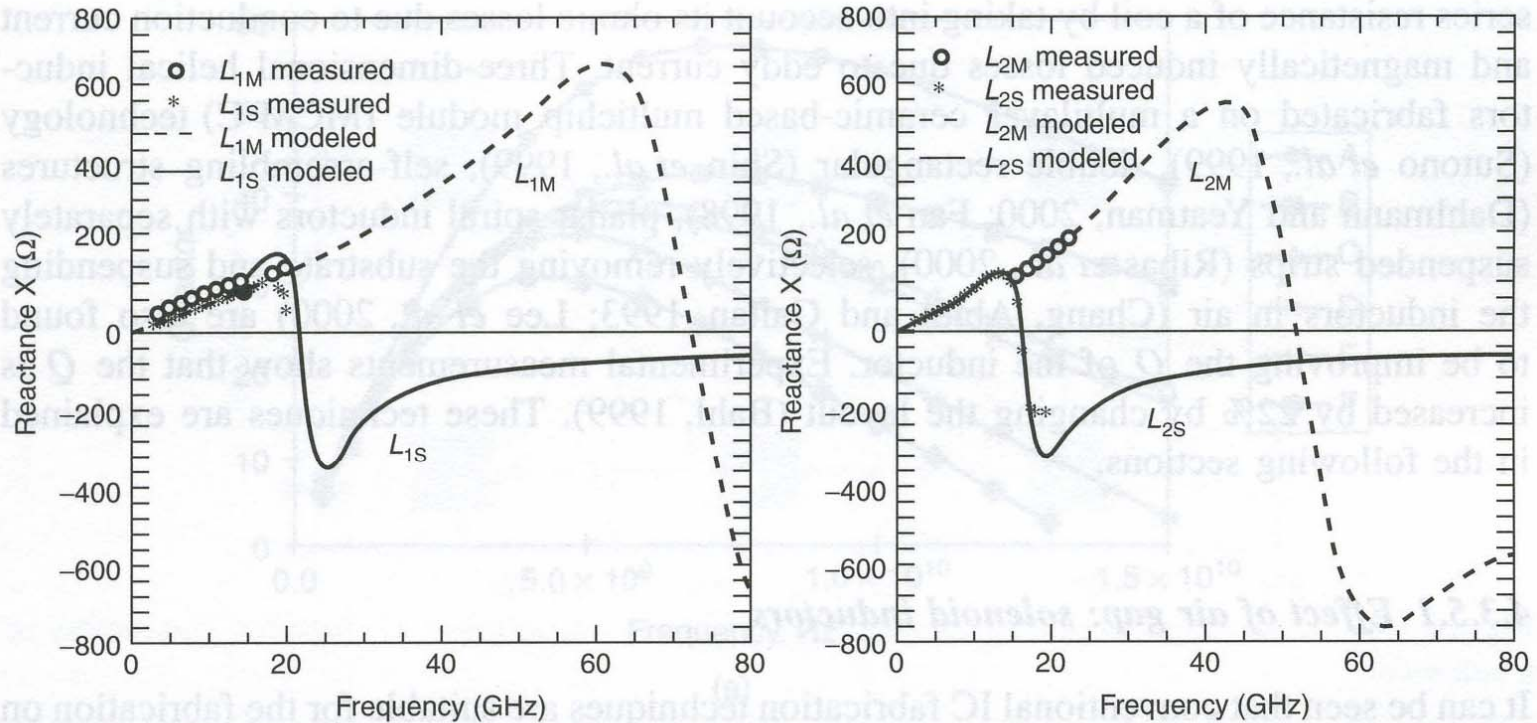


Figure 4.15 Measured and modeled reactance for inductors on silicon (L_{1S} , L_{2S}) and on membrane (L_{1M} , L_{2M}). Reproduced from R. Rodrigues, J.M. Dishman, F.D. Dickens and E.W. Whelan, 1980, 'Modeling of two-dimensional spiral inductors', *IEEE Transactions Components, Hybrids, Manufacturing Technology* **5**: 535–541, by permission of IEEE, © 1980 IEEE

Effekt av substrat-resistivitet

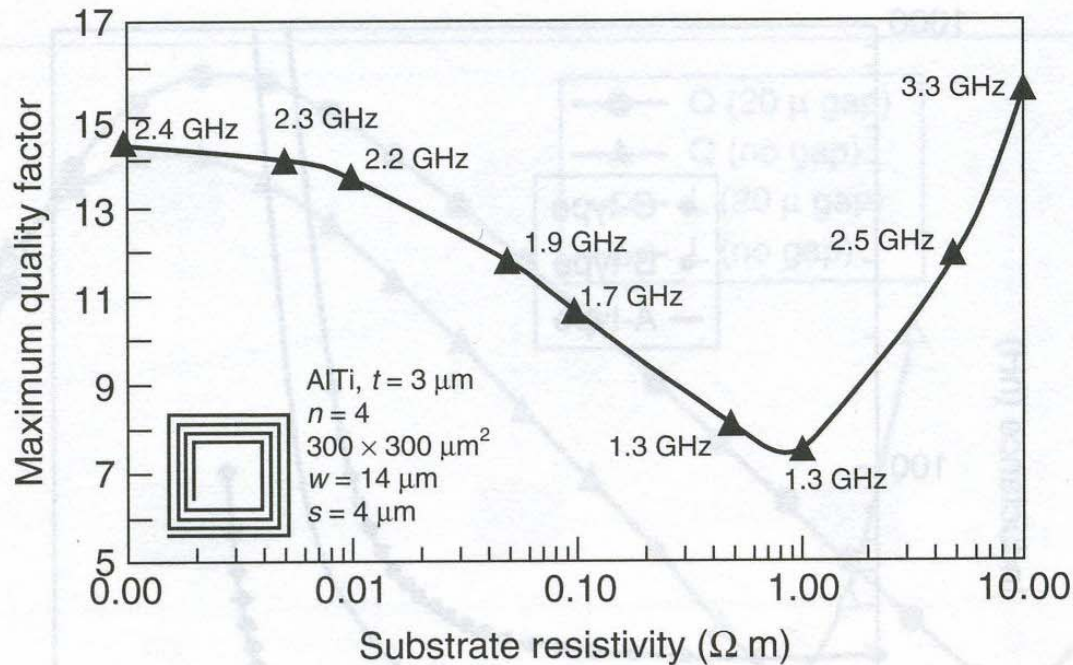


Figure 4.25 Change in quality factor due to change in resistivity of silicon substrate. Reproduced from Y.K. Koutsoyannopoulos and Y. Papananos, 2000, 'Systematic analysis and modeling of integrated inductors and transformers in RF IC design', *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II* 47(8): 699–713, by permission of IEEE, © 2000 IEEE

Reduksjon av parasitter

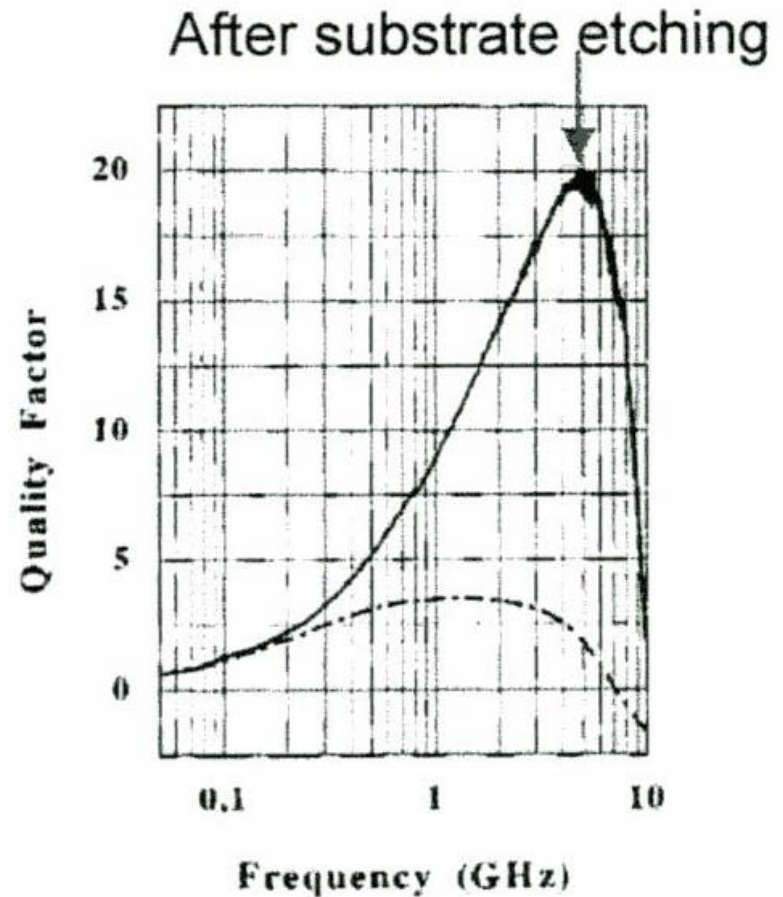
- Etsing av underliggende materiale
 - Etsing av substratet reduserer substrat-tap
- Heving av spolen fra underlaget
 - "suspended inductor"
 - Reduserer "eddy currents"

Bruk av substrat-etsing

- For reduksjon av parasitt kapasitans
 - Skyver resonans-frekvensen av den planare induktoren til høyere frekvenser
 - Q øker
- Substrat-etsing har ingen effekt på Q ved lave frekvenser
 - R_s er da begrensende
- Benyttes ved realisering av L med høy verdi
 - Resonans oppstår lett ved høy parasittisk kapasitans mellom substrat og vindingene i spolen

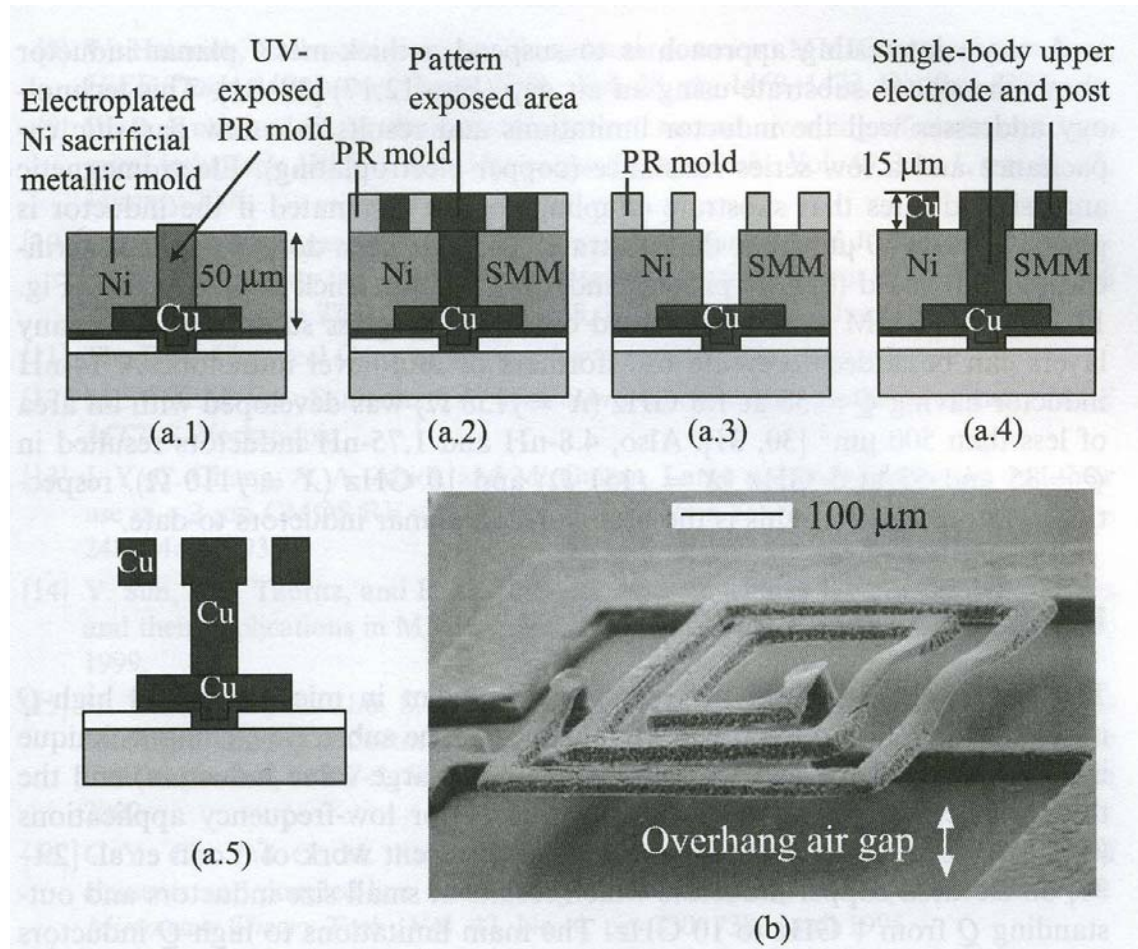
Eks.: Horisontalplan-induktanser

- Q-faktor kan forbedres betraktelig ved å etse substratet

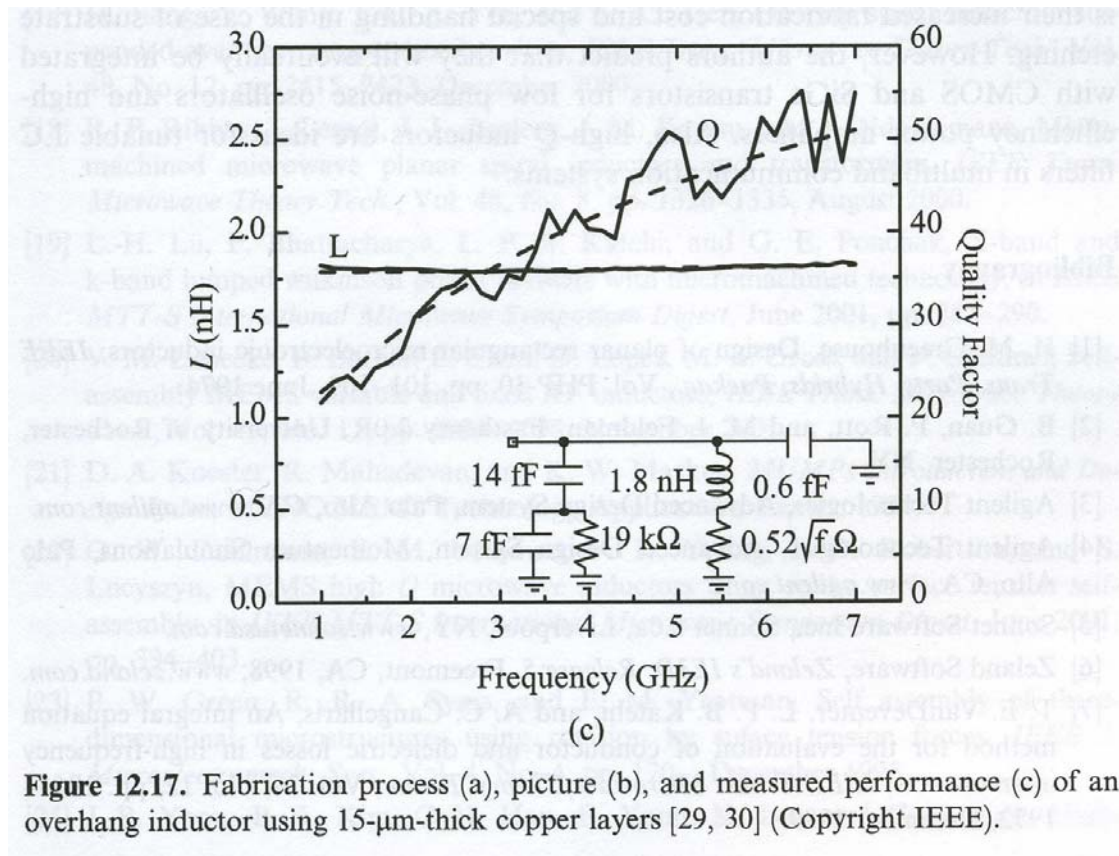


Planar induktor

- **Tykk metall** planar induktor over substratet med et **luft-gap**
 - Eliminering av substrat-kobling ved 30 μm elevasjon
 - Sacrificial metallic mold (SMM) prosess benyttet + 10-15 μm kobberlag



Ytelse til induktor over luftlag



Q ved ulike etse-dybder

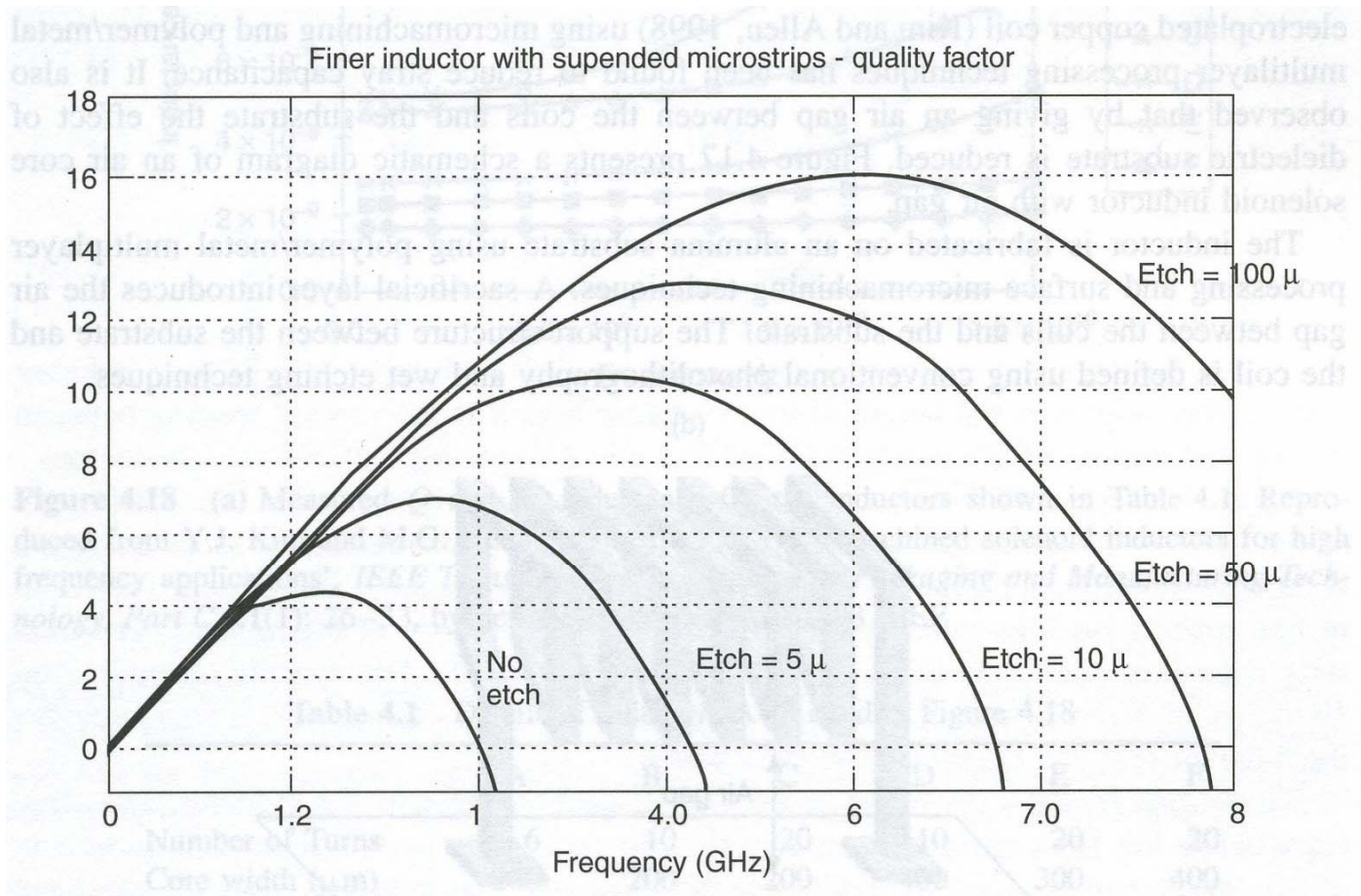
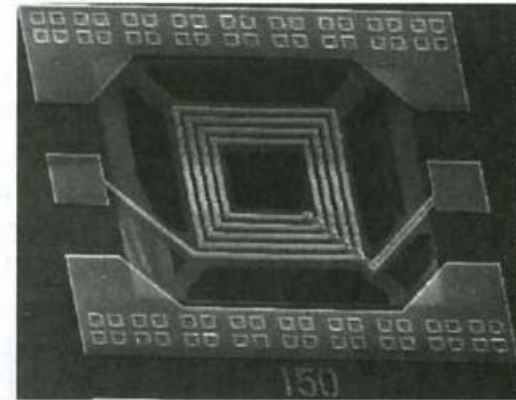
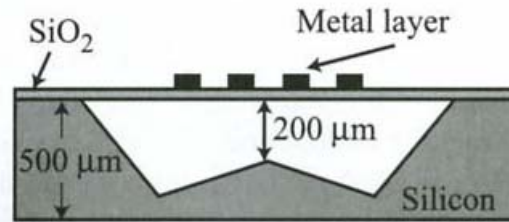


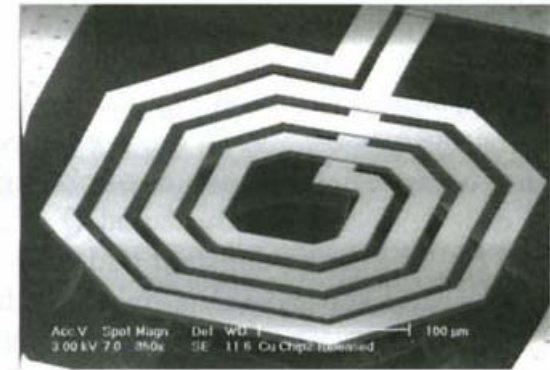
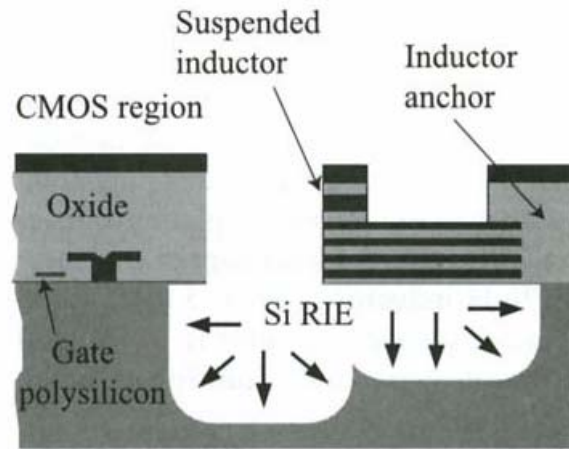
Figure 4.16 The change in Q for a suspended planar inductor for different etch depth. Reproduced from R.P. Ribas, N. Bennouri, J.M. Karam and B. Courtois, 1997, 'GaAs MEMS design using $0.2\mu\text{m}$ HEMT MMIC technology', in *Proceedings of the 19th Annual IEEE Gallium Arsenide Integrated Circuit Symposium*, IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA: 127–130, by permission of IEEE, © 1997 IEEE

- Eks fra første kjente arbeidet, fig 12.8 a: anisotrop etsing



(a)

- Fig 12.8 b: suspended inductor
 - Enkelt-ankret, følsom for mekaniske vibrasjoner
 - $Q = 17$ ved 8.6 GHz



(b)

Figure 12.8. Suspended inductors using front-etching techniques and compatible with CMOS processing: UCLA and Delft [13, 14] (a), Carnegie Mellon (b), effort [15] (Copyright IEEE).

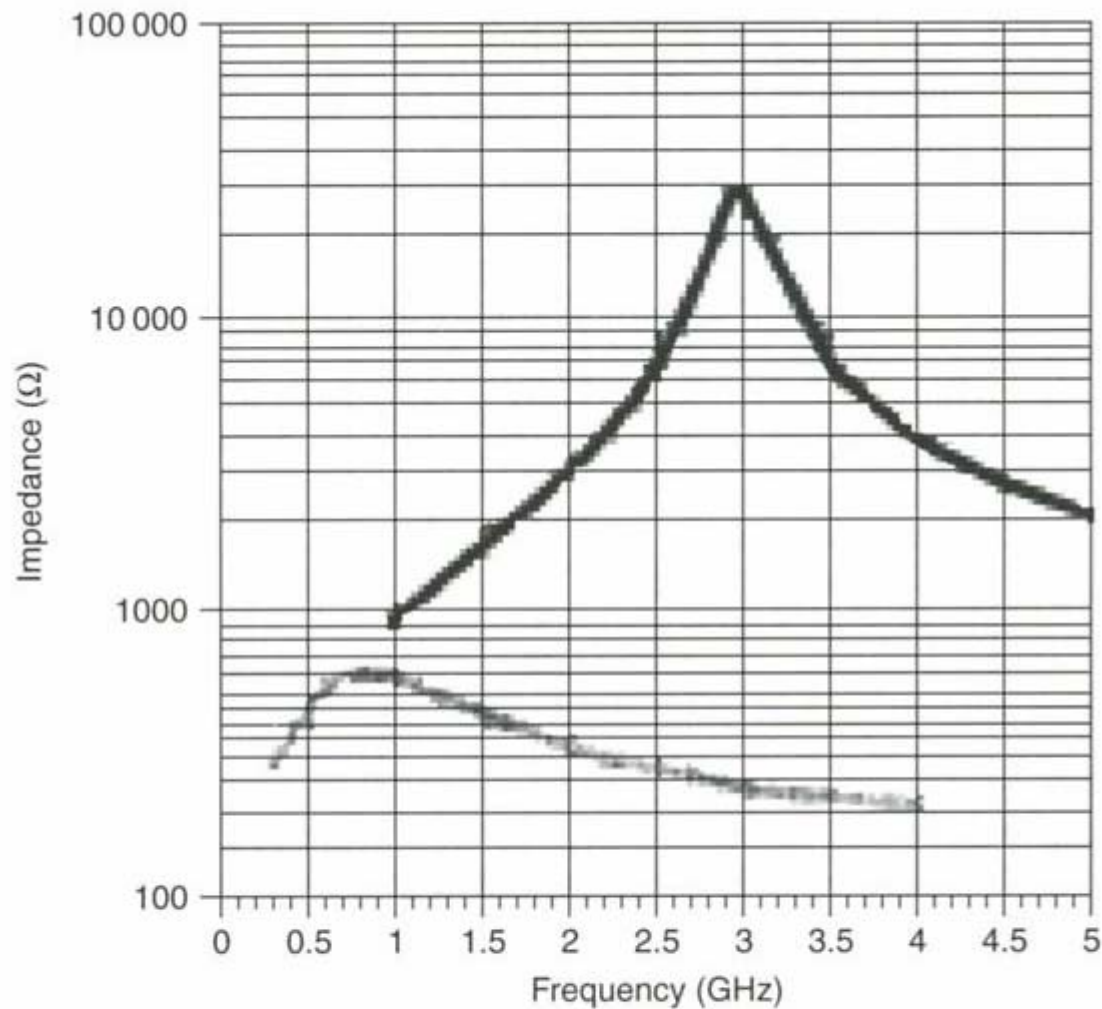


Figure 4.13 Simulated change in resonant frequency of 100 nH inductor with (gray) and without (black) underlying substrate. Reproduced from J.Y.-C. Chang, A.A. Abidi and M. Gaitan, 1993, 'Large suspended inductors on silicon and their use in a 2 mm CMOS RF amplifier', *IEEE Electron Device Letters* **14**(5): 246–248, by permission of IEEE, © 1993 IEEE

Luft-gap induktor, Park & Allen, 1999

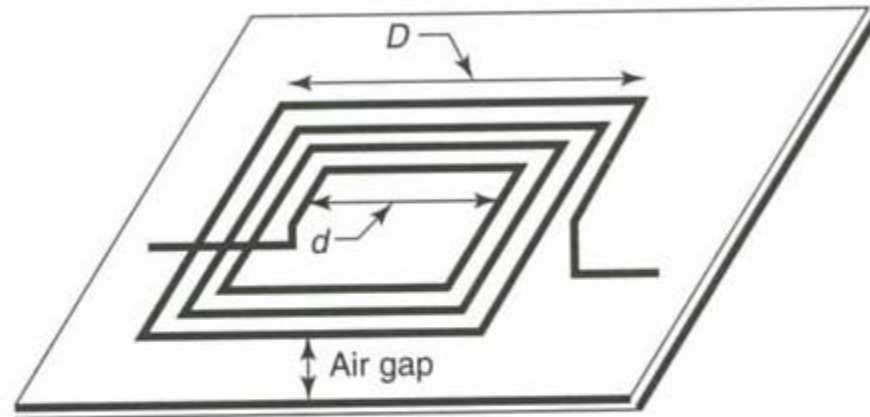


Figure 4.23 Schematic diagram of the spiral air core inductor with air gap to reduce the stray capacitance. Reproduced from J.Y. Park and M.G. Allen, 1999, 'Packaging-compatible high Q microinductors and microfilters for wireless applications', *IEEE Transactions on Advanced Packaging* **22**(2): 207–213, by permission of IEEE, © 1999 IEEE

Induktans for eks
gitt av tabell 4.2

Park & Allen, 1999

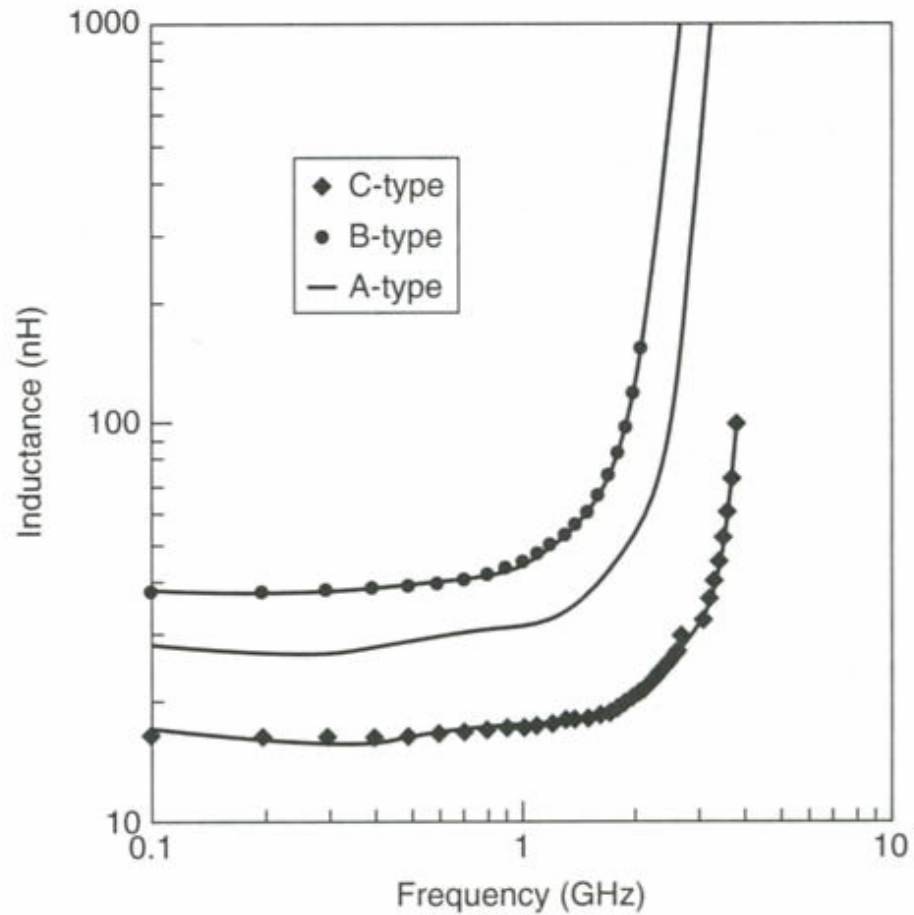


Table 4.2 Dimensions of the fabricated inductors A–C, as cited in Figure 4.24

Inductor	Dimensions of inductor (mm)	Inductor lines (μm)			Core dimensions (mm)	Number of turns
		width	thickness	spacing		
A	1.28×1.28	40	9	40	0.8×0.8	3.5
B	1.3×1.3	40	9	40	0.5×0.5	3.5
C	1.03×1.03	40	9	40	0.5×0.5	3.5

Effekt av luft-gap for solenoider

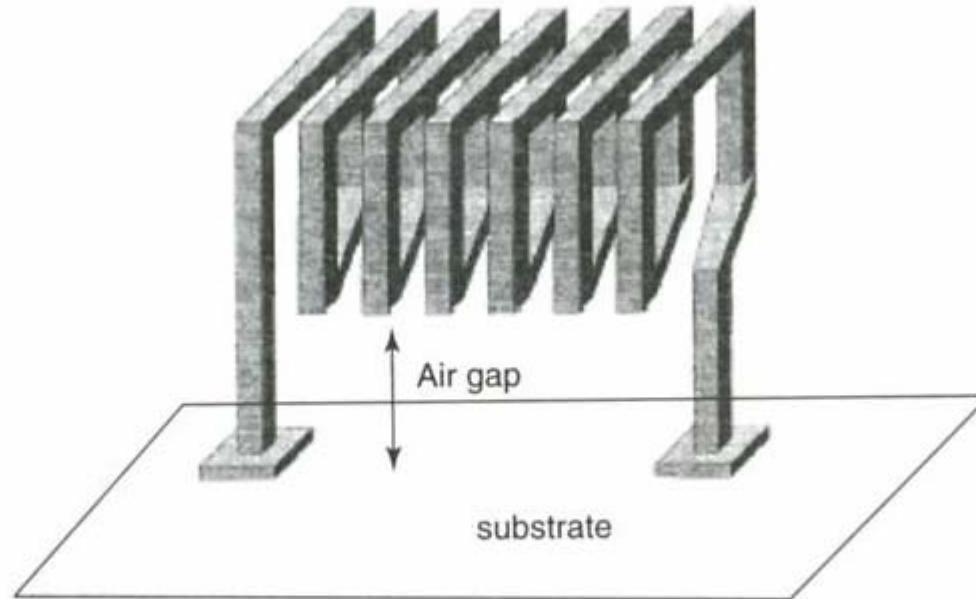


Figure 4.17 Schematic diagram of a solenoid inductor with an air gap. Reproduced from Y.J. Kim and M.G. Allen, 1998, 'Surface micromachined solenoid inductors for high frequency applications', *IEEE Transactions on Components, Packaging and Manufacturing Technology, Part C* **21**(1): 26–33, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

Målte verdier av Q og induktans for spolene i tabell 4.1

Kim & Allen, 1998

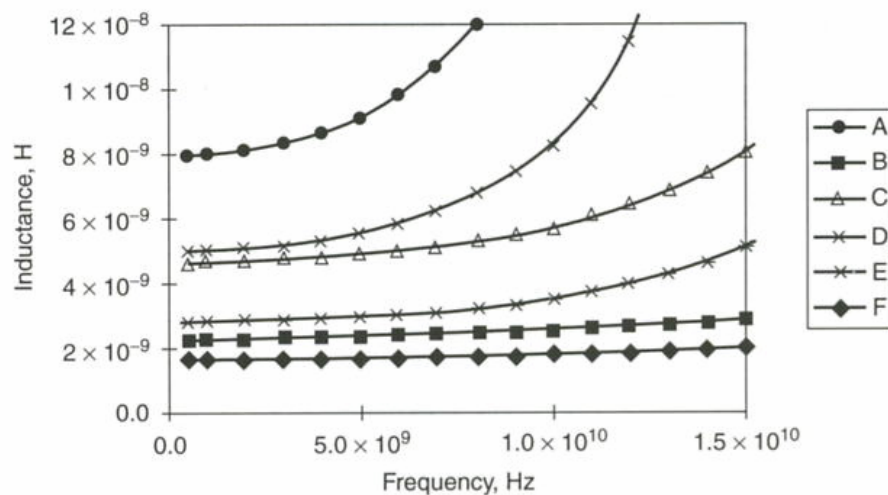
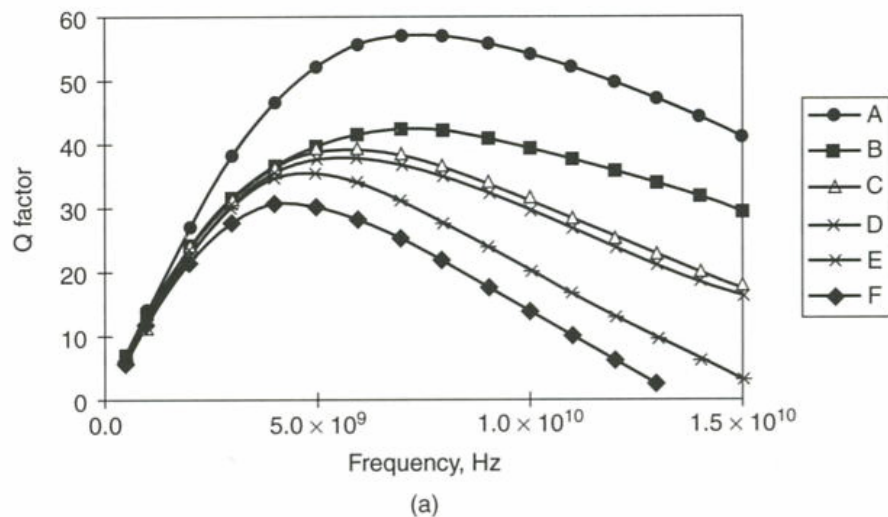


Table 4.1 Details of inductors A–F cited in Figure 4.18

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Number of Turns	6	10	20	10	20	20
Core width (μm)	200	200	200	400	300	400

Effekt av luft-gap for spiral induktorer

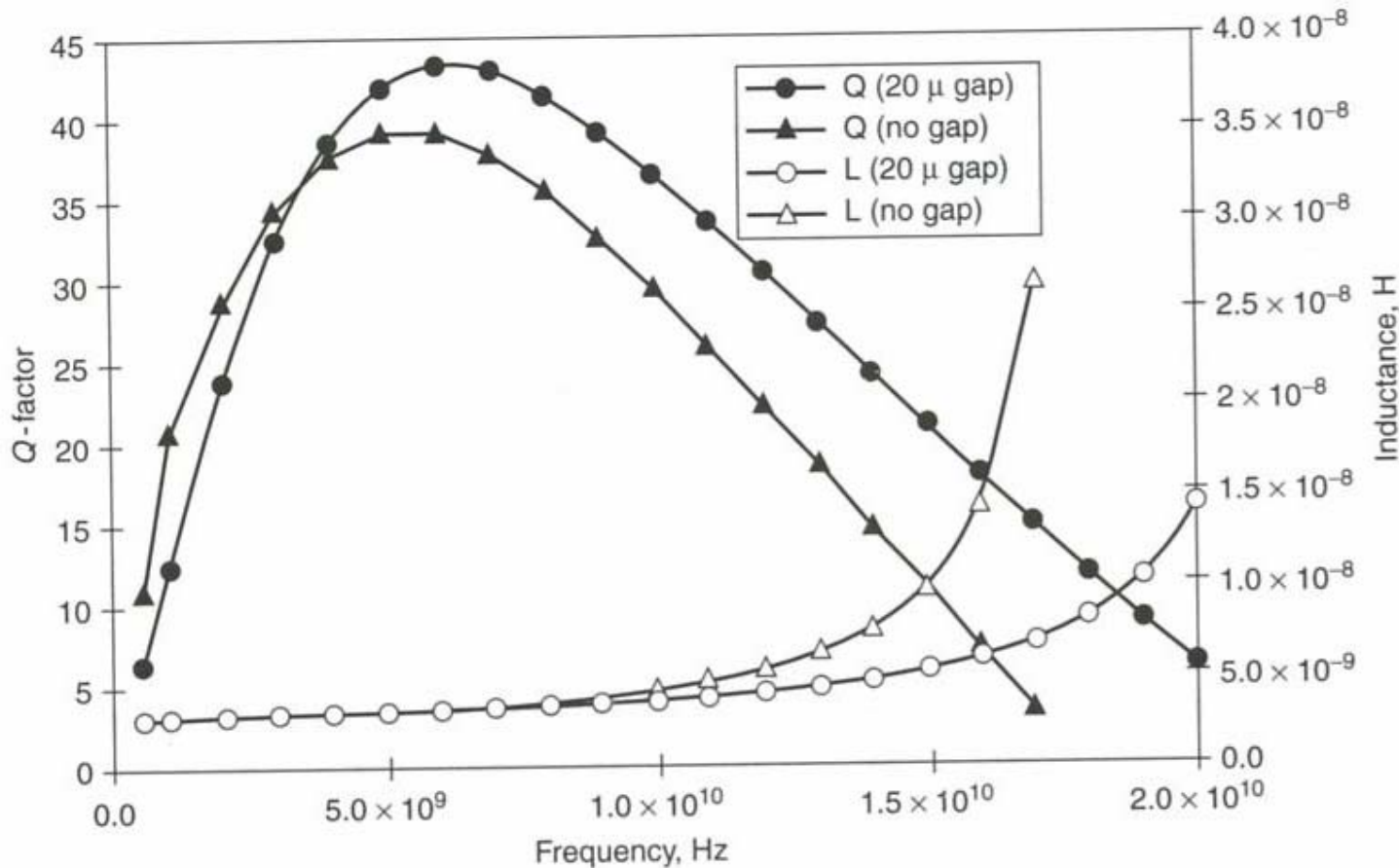


Figure 4.22 Effect of air gap on Q factor. Reproduced from Y.J. Kim and M.G. Allen, 1998, 'Surface micromachined solenoid inductors for high frequency applications', *IEEE Transactions on Components, Packaging and Manufacturing Technology, Part C* **21**(1): 26–33, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

MEMS induktanser, kritiske faktorer

- For induktorer i planet
 - Ha **tykke metall-lag** med god ledningsevne for å redusere serie-motstand (\rightarrow 6 GHz)
- Benytte **substrat-etsing** (1 – 100 GHz)
 - Substratets parasitt-kapasitans reduseres
- Bør kunne realisere **3-D** strukturer
 - Ved vertikalplan-spoler kan L-verdien økes
 - Bruk av kjerne-materiale

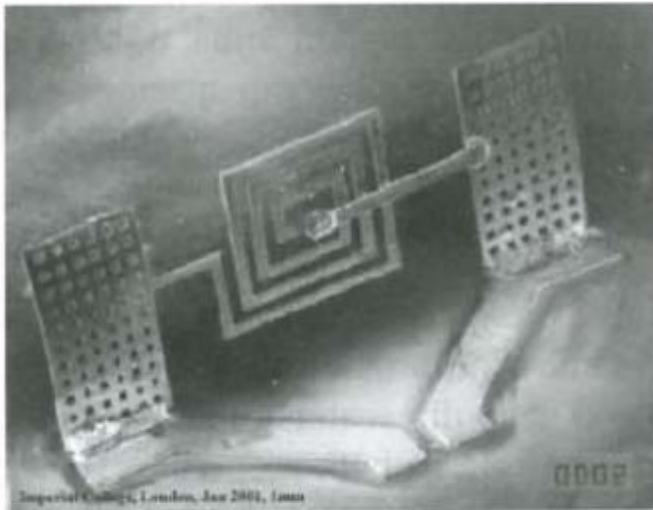
Sentrale teknologier for realisering

- Tykk metall elektroplettering
 - Reduksjon av serie-motstand
 - 0.2 – 6 GHz
- Tre-dimensjonal solenoid-type (spole) induktorer
 - Høye L og Q-verdier
 - 0.2 – 6 GHz
- Substratetsing
 - Reduksjon av parasitt-kapasitans til substratet
 - 1 – 100 GHz
- Self-assembly av induktorer
 - Få induktor opp fra substratet for å redusere parasitt-kapasitanser til substratet, 1 – 100 GHz

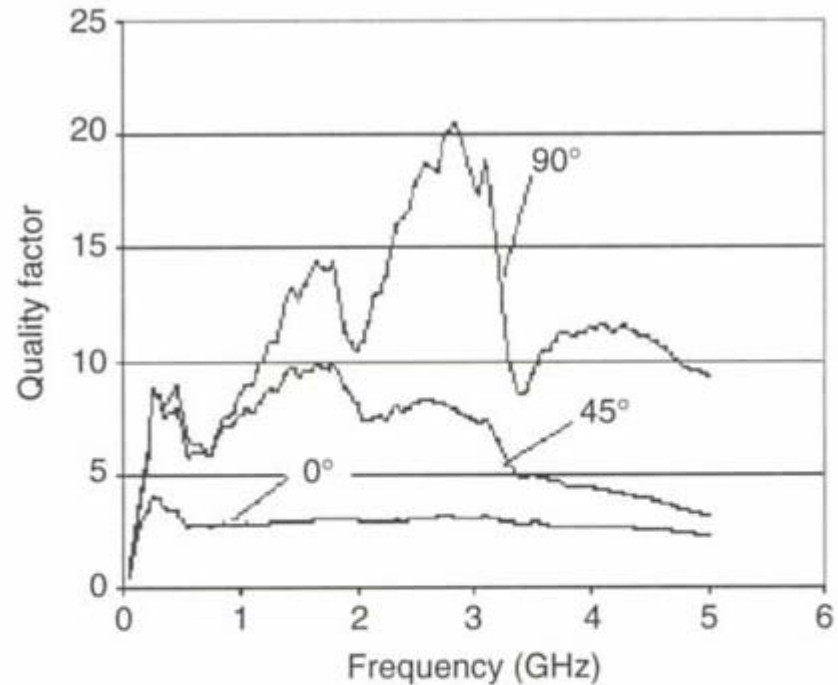
Innhold

- Typiske trekk ved MEMS induktanser
- Ulike typer induktanser
 - **Horisontalplan** induktanser
 - Effekt av ulike realiseringer
 - Ekte **spoler** (solenoider)
- Modellering
- Hvordan øke ytelse (Q, L, f_{\max})
- **Eleverte induktanser**
- Induktor-banker

Foldede og eleverte induktanser



(a)

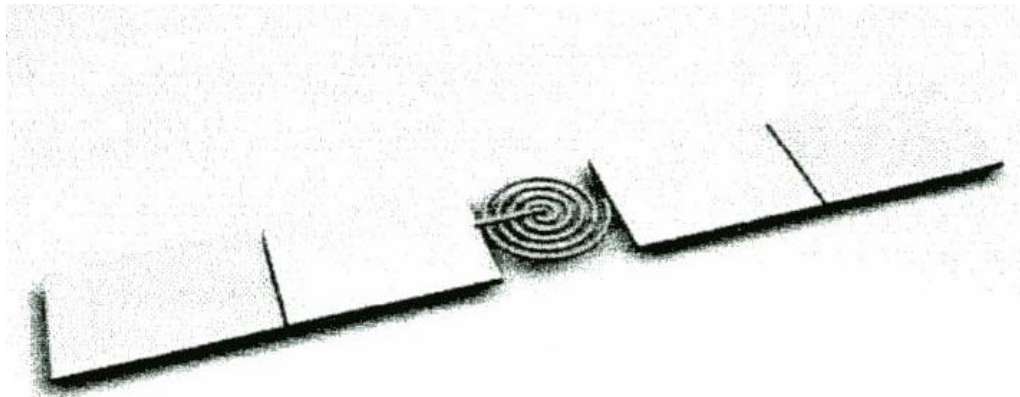


(b)

Figure 4.30 (a) Three-turn spiral folded inductor after self-assembly; and (b) change in Q against frequency for different angles between coil and substrate. All devices are $4\frac{1}{2}$ -turn meander inductors ($L = 2$ nH). Reproduced from G.W. Dahlmann and E.M. Yeatman, 2000, 'High Q microwave inductors on silicon by surface tension self-assembly', *Electronics Letters* **36**(20): 1707–1708, by permission of IEEE, © IEEE 2000

Induktans som løftes

- Induktans kan løftes ut av planet ved "scratch actuators"
 - L. Fan et al, MEMS 1998
 - Elevert 250 μm over Si substrat
 - Resonans ved 1.8 – 6.6 GHz etter at spolen er løftet



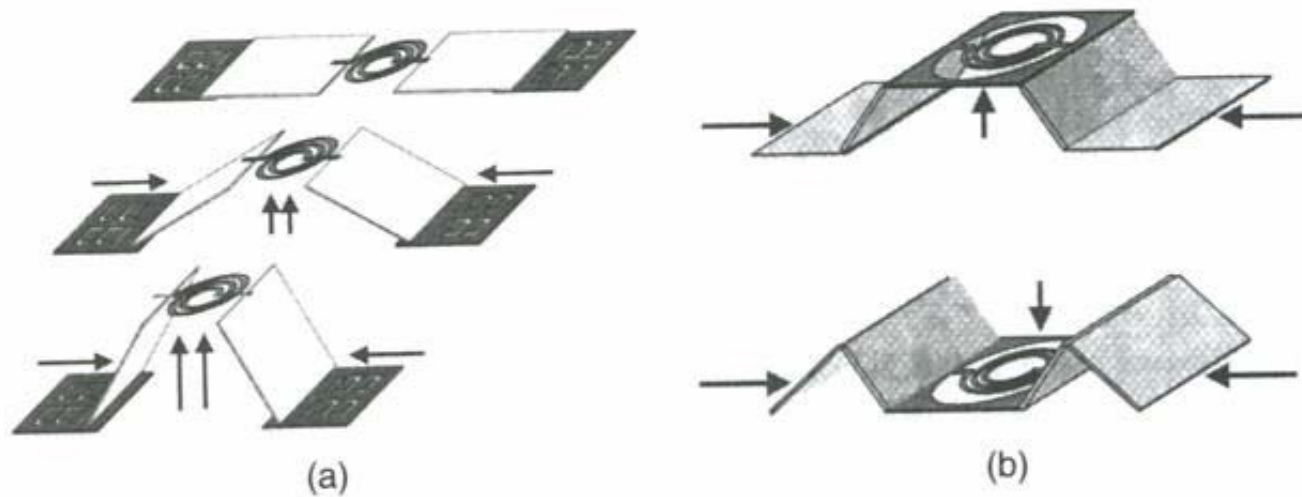


Figure 4.31 (a) Schematic diagram of the MESA micro-elevator by self-assembly structure; (b) the center platform can move upward or downward. Reproduced from L. Fan, R.T. Chen, A. Nepolsa and M.C. Wu, 1998, 'Universal MEMS platforms for passive RF components: suspended inductors and variable capacitors', in *Proceedings of 11th Annual International Workshop on MEMS '98*, IEEE, Washington, DC: 29–33, by permission of IEEE, © 1998 IEEE

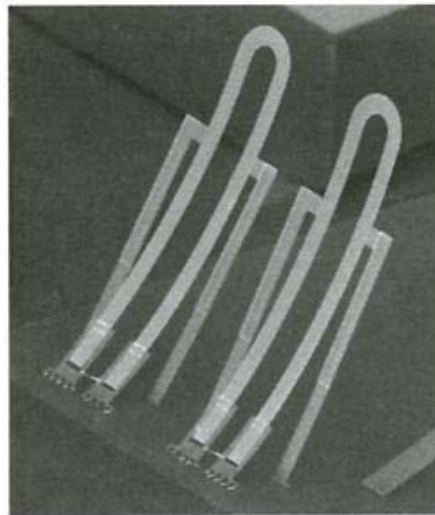
Mikromaskinering ved self-assembly

Heve induktoren over substratet for å redusere parasitt-kapasitansene

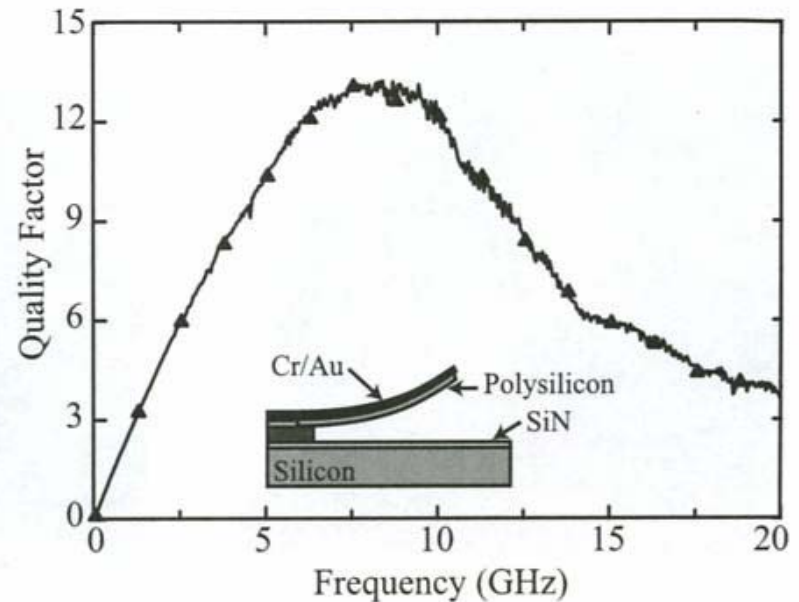
Cr-Au lag over poly-lag

Ulikt residuall stress i materialene forårsaker at induktoren hever seg over substratet

Anker-konstruksjonen har en betydelig effekt og forårsaker parasitt-kapasitans



(a)



(b)

Figure 12.12. Picture (a) and measured Q (b) of a self-assembled 1.2-nH inductor [20] (Copyright IEEE).

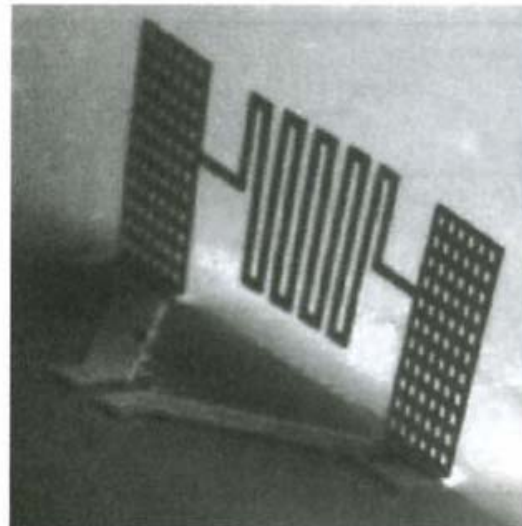
Spenninger i lodde-overflaten benyttes

Fotoresist som offerlag

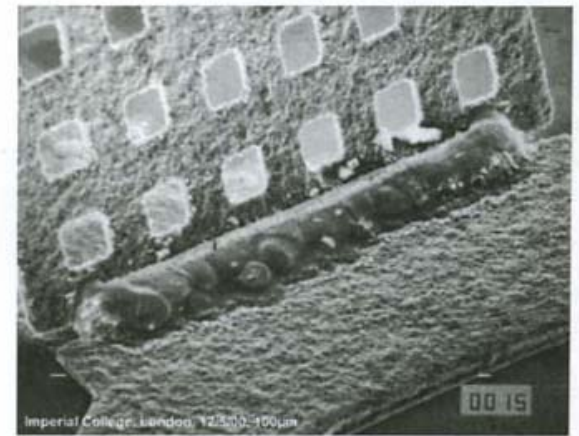
Kobberstruktur med lodde-padder mellom anker og en fritt bevegelig struktur

Oppvarming til 185°C \rightarrow lodde-paddene smelter og drar ved sine overflate-spennings-krefter strukturen til en vertikal posisjon

Avkjøling \rightarrow loddene stivner



(a)

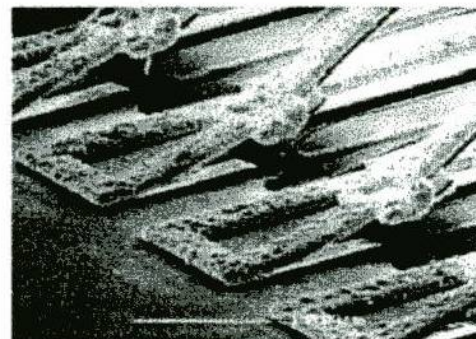
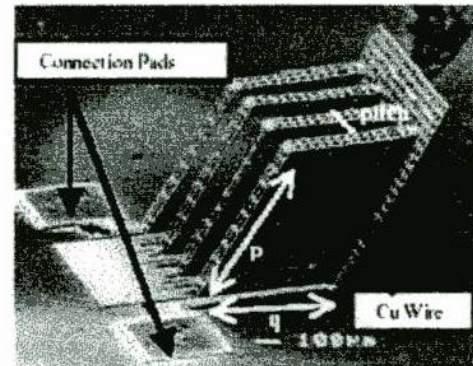
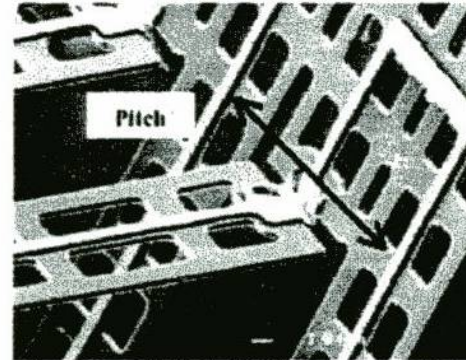


(b)

Figure 12.13. (a) Out-of-plane meander-type inductors after self-assembly, and (b) a blow-up of the solder hinges after heating [22, 23] (Copyright IEEE).

Struktur med hengsler


- Kobber-strukturen kan **manuelt** foldes opp og limes
- Typisk er turns med store dimensjoner $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
- M. Gel et al,
Transducers 2001



Innhold


- Typiske trekk ved MEMS induktanser
- Ulike typer induktanser
 - **Horisontalplan** induktanser
 - Effekt av ulike realiseringer
 - Ekte **spoler** (solenoider)
- Modellering
- Hvordan øke ytelse (Q, L, f_{\max})
- Eleverte induktanser
- **Induktor-banker**

Programmerbare induktor banker



FSRM
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY

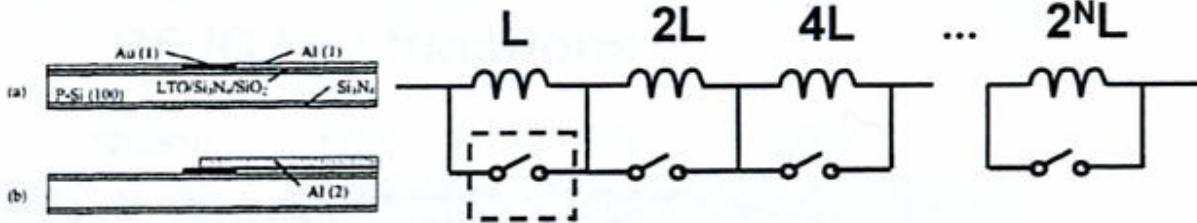
Micromachined digitized high-Q inductor banks



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

Design and process (New jersey Institute of Technology)

- micro-relays made on TaSi₂/SiO₂ bimorph cantilever beam, gold-to-gold electrical contact, Al^{cl} as sacrificial layer and thermal actuation
- gold inductors and pads



(a) Au (1), Al (1), P-Si (100), LTO/Si₃N₄/SiO₂, Si₃N₄

(b) Al (2)

(c) TaSi₂, Au (2), PECVD SiO₂

Inductor coil, underpass

Inductor region, Microrelay region

thermal drive, TaSi₂/SiO₂ cantilever, signal line, electrostatic drive, insulation layer, Si

L 2L 4L ... 2^NL

Contact switch (micro-relay)

Performance:

- L = 2.5 up to 162.4 nH
- Q=3.3 @ 1.6GHz
- electro-thermal relays with R_{on}=0.6-0.8Ω
- thermal power=8mW, V=20V
- contacts fails after 10⁶ cycles (!!)

D ₁ D ₂ D ₃	L (nH)	D ₁ D ₂ D ₃	L (nH)
0000	324.8	1000	162.4
0001	277.9	1001	105.7
0010	223.2	1010	67.4
0011	185.0	1011	45.9
0100	166.9	1100	60.5
0101	127.3	1101	31.5
0110	103.8	1110	16.2
0111	83.1	1111	2.5

S. Zhou, X.-Q. Sun, W.N. Carr, TRANSDUCERS '97, Vol. 2, June 1997, pp. 1137-1140.

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Hvordan ulike designparametre påvirker ytelsen

- Q_{\max} og f_{rez} avtar når areal og antall turns øker

Integrated inductor performance versus design space

After Varadan et al. [3]

		Q_{\max}	L	f_{rez}
Conductor thickness	↗	↗	-	-
Sheet resistance	↗	↘	-	-
Insulator thickness	↗	↗	-	↗
Substrate resistivity	↗	↘ ↗	-	↗
Area	↗	↘	↗	↘
Number of turns	↗	↘	↗	↘
Track width	↗	↗	↘	↘
Multilayer inductor (extra layer)	↗	↘	↗	↘